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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN CHOSEN (KOREA)
(1914-15)

COMPILED
BY
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

KEIJO (SEOUL), JULY, 1916.

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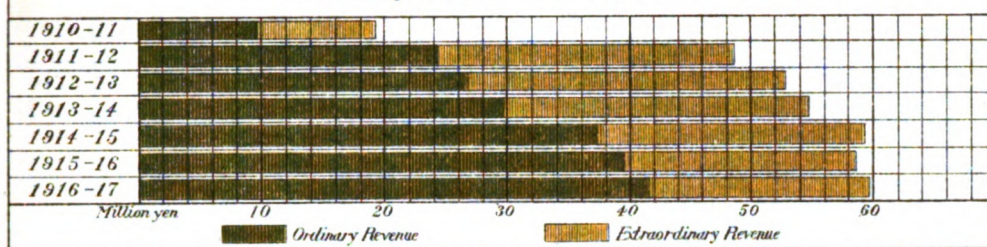
**Weights, Measures, and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalents.**

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> , (Nautical)	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles. . .	15.4234711 Kilomètres Carrés.
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards . .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés.
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>To</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons.	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" " " (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels.	1/16 de Tonne.
" (Capacity of vessel)	1/16 of one Ton	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i>	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir) . .	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
	10.0471021 " (Troy.) . .	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) . .	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
	1.6075363 " (Troy.) . .	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams, (Avoir.) .	3.7500000 Grammes.
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy.) .	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582.	2.583 Francs.

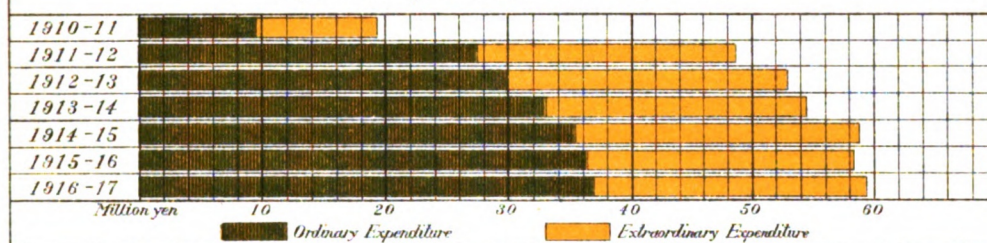
**Names of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands, and Bays according to
Japanese and Korean Pronunciation.**

Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
Provinces.			
<i>Chūsei-do</i>	<i>Chyung-chyong-To</i>	<i>Kijō</i>	<i>Kin-syong</i>
<i>Heian-do</i>	<i>Pyōng-an</i> „	<i>Kisen</i>	<i>Heui-chyon</i>
<i>Keiki-do</i>	<i>Kyong-geui</i> „	<i>Kōsan</i>	<i>Cap-san</i>
<i>Keishō-do</i>	<i>Kyong-sang</i> „	<i>Kōshō</i>	<i>Hu-chyang</i>
<i>Kōgen-do</i>	<i>Kang-uon</i> „	<i>Maho</i>	<i>Ma-po</i>
<i>Kwōkai-do</i>	<i>Hoan-hai</i> „	<i>Ranan</i>	<i>Na-nam</i>
<i>Kankyō-do</i>	<i>Ham-gyong</i> „	<i>Roryoshin</i>	<i>No-ryang-jin</i>
<i>Zenla-do</i>	<i>Chyol-la</i> „	<i>Ryūgam-po</i>	<i>Yong-gam-po</i>
		<i>Ryūsen</i>	<i>Yong-chyon</i>
		<i>Ryūzan</i>	<i>Yong-san</i>
		<i>Sakushū</i>	<i>Sak-jyu</i>
		<i>Seikoshin</i>	<i>Syo-ho-jin</i>
		<i>Sensen</i>	<i>Syon-chyon</i>
		<i>Shōjō</i>	<i>Chyang-syong</i>
		<i>Sosan</i>	<i>Cho-san</i>
		<i>Suiian</i>	<i>Syu-an</i>
		<i>Taiden</i>	<i>Tai-tyon</i>
		<i>Torai</i>	<i>Tong-nai</i>
		<i>Ulsan</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>
		<i>Unzan</i>	<i>Unsan</i>
		<i>Yeitoho</i>	<i>Yong-dok-po</i>
Places where Provincial Government is Located.		Principal Mountains.	
<i>Gishū</i>	<i>Wi-ju</i>	<i>Chōhaku-san</i>	<i>Chyang-paik-san</i>
<i>Heijō</i>	<i>Pyōng-yang</i>	<i>Shōhaku-san</i>	<i>Syo-paik-san</i>
<i>Kaishū</i>	<i>Hai-ju</i>	<i>Taihaku-san</i>	<i>Thai-paik-san</i>
<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Ham-heung</i>		
<i>Keijō</i>	<i>Seoul</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Koang-jyu</i>		
<i>Koshū</i>	<i>Kong-jyu</i>		
<i>Kyojō</i>	<i>Kyong-syong</i>		
<i>Seishū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
<i>Shinshū</i>	<i>Chin-jyu</i>		
<i>Shunsen</i>	<i>Chyung-chyon</i>		
<i>Taikyū</i>	<i>Tai-ku</i>		
<i>Zenshū</i>	<i>Chyong-jyu</i>		
Principal Seaports.		Principal Rivers.	
<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Daido</i>	<i>Tai-dong</i>
<i>Fusan</i>	<i>Pusan</i>	<i>Kanko</i>	<i>Han-gang</i>
<i>Genzan</i>	<i>Won-san</i>	<i>Kinko</i>	<i>Keum-gang</i>
<i>Jinsen</i>	<i>Chemulpo</i>	<i>Oryoku</i>	<i>Yalu-gang</i>
<i>Jōshin</i>	<i>Syong-jin</i>	<i>Rakuto</i>	<i>Nak-tong-gang</i>
<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Toman</i>	<i>Tumen-gang</i>
<i>Masan(Masampo)</i>	<i>Masampo</i>		
<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Mokpo</i>		
<i>Seishin</i>	<i>Khyong-jin</i>		
<i>Shin-gishū</i>	<i>Shin-wiju</i>		
Principal Districts.		Principal Islands.	
<i>Hekido</i>	<i>Pyok-dong</i>	<i>Kyosai</i>	<i>Ko-jyoi</i>
<i>Junsen</i>	<i>Syun-chyon</i>	<i>Saishū</i>	<i>Chyoi-ju</i>
<i>Kaijō</i>	<i>Kai-syong</i>	<i>Utsuryo</i>	<i>Ui-leung</i>
<i>Kainei</i>	<i>Hoi-ryong</i>		
<i>Keikō</i>	<i>Kyong-heung</i>		
		Principal Bays.	
		<i>Chinkai</i>	<i>Chin-hai</i>
		<i>Kōryō</i>	<i>Koang-nyang</i>
		<i>Yeiko</i>	<i>Yong-heung</i>

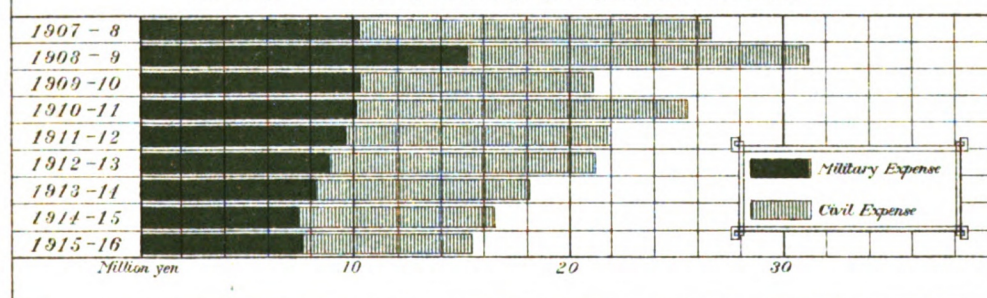
Revenue of Government-General of Chosen



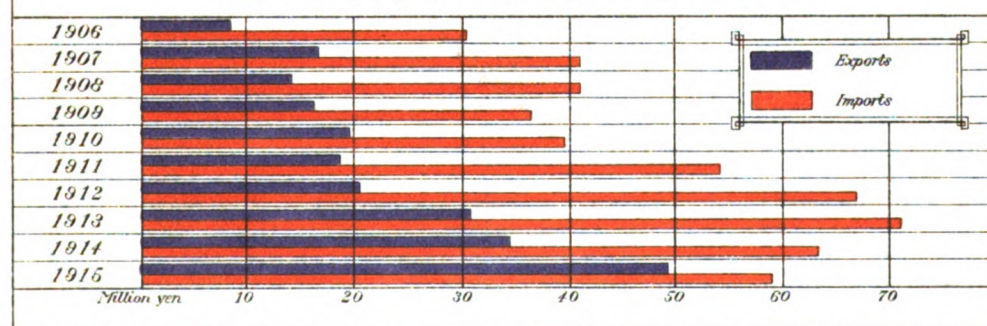
Expenditure of Government-General of Chosen



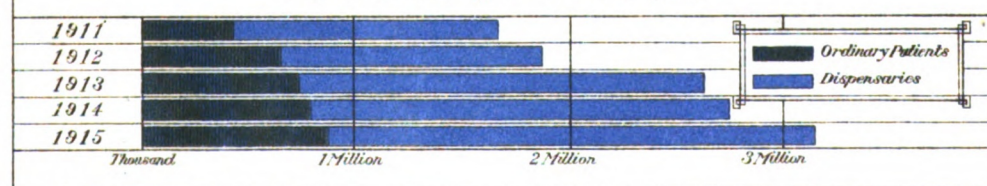
Military and Civil Expenses Defrayed by Imperial Government



Total Value of Export and Import of Commodities 1906-15



Patients Treated by Government Hospitals



INTRODUCTION.

Since the inauguration of the new régime, necessitated by the establishment of the Government-General in Korea by reason of its

General annexation by Japan, five years have elapsed*. Various
Remarks. administrative measures having been steadily carried out, the moral and material progress effected, even in so brief a period, is by no means inconsiderable. The returns for all the products of the Peninsula for the fiscal year under review (April 1, 1914—March 31, 1915) put the sum total at little less than 300,000,000 *yen*, an amount double that for the year of annexation. As a result of the adoption of thorough hygienic measures, those epidemic diseases, that formerly broke out each year so regularly as almost to warrant them being termed endemic, have been practically stamped out in the Peninsula. Modern common schools, then numbering less than one hundred, have been increased to over four hundred during the last five years. In order to show the people in general the progress and reforms made in the various branches of the new administration during the past five years, as well as to stimulate them to still further progress, the Government planned to hold an exhibition in the year 1915. Under the merciful reign of His Imperial Majesty, in strong contrast to the old régime which was characterized by official extortion, the newly annexed people are not only appreciating the justice and equity secured to them under the new rule, but are gradually becoming transformed into loyal subjects of the Empire.

The year under review, however, was marked by a most lamentable event—the demise of the Empress Dowager Shoken,

Imperial consort of the late Emperor Meiji. As was the case on
Mourning. the death of the Emperor Meiji, the Imperial mourning evoked the profound sorrow, not only of all Japanese subjects and most of the civilized peoples, but also of all classes in the newly annexed territory—the royal family of Prince Li, the peerage, the old *Yangban* class, and the people in general—and, equally with loyal Japanese, they faithfully observed the Imperial mourning throughout the prescribed period.

The new rule of the Imperial Government in the Peninsula was inaugurated by the establishment of the Government-General with

Administrative its affiliated offices, law courts, and other govern-
Readjustment. ment institutions, and by the readjustment of the

* Before the annexation, Japan exercised a protectorate over Korea for four years, during which time certain reforms and progress were instituted.

complicated government organs existing prior to the annexation of Korea by Japan. Further to improve the administrative system, central and local, as well as to curtail administrative expenses without causing any hindrance to public works and industrial developments, which are of vital importance in the present stage of the Peninsula, administrative readjustments and retrenchments have been constantly effected during the past few years. With the readjustment of administrative divisions, especially of Prefectures, Districts, and Villages, and with the formation of Prefectural Municipalities by abolishing existing Japanese municipalities and foreign settlements and so bringing Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike under a uniform local administration, which was accomplished in the beginning of the fiscal year under review (April 1914), all necessary administrative readjustments were so nearly completed as to meet the actual needs of the Peninsula.

After annexation, a special account for the Government-General of Chosen, apart from the general account of the Imperial Treasury of Japan, was established by an Imperial Ordinance **Fiscal Independence.** issued on September 30, 1910, by which all government expenses in Chosen, except those for the military, were to be discharged out of taxes and other revenues collected in the Peninsula, and the deficit, if any, was to be made good by the Imperial Treasury. Under such system, the annual grant from the Imperial Treasury to meet the deficit of the Government-General was reduced to 12,350,000 *yen* after the annexation. For two fiscal years, i.e. 1911 and 1912, the same amount of grant was made to the Government-General. Owing to the financial retrenchment made in the general account of the Imperial Budget for the fiscal year 1913 and carried out by the Imperial Government, the Government-General had to curtail its administrative expenditure by 2,350,000 *yen*, and the subsidy granted from the Imperial Treasury was reduced to 10,000,000 *yen* in accordance with the budget for the fiscal year 1913. In the budget for the following fiscal year, the grant to the Government-General from the Imperial Treasury was still further reduced to 9,000,000 *yen*. When the budget for the fiscal year 1914 was compiled, the Government-General drew up a plan aiming at the establishment of fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, by allowing for an automatic reduction in the grant from the Imperial Treasury on the one hand, and by increasing the revenue collected in the Peninsula on the other. In putting this plan into effect, the Government-General took a step further by curtailing, as far as possible, its administrative and other expenses, except those incurred in giving en-

couragement to productive undertakings, while the revenue was to be augmented by creating new taxes or by readjusting existing revenue sources, though in such a way that the readjustment of taxes and other dues would not lay any unnecessary burden upon the people. When the budget for 1914 came into effect, though the revenue, especially from Customs receipts and railways, was somewhat decreased by reason of the European war, the adverse balance was made good by the proceeds arising from the new taxes and by the better results yielded through the readjustment of existing sources, and the budget of the fiscal year 1914, planned as the first step towards fiscal independence, was satisfactorily carried out.

Japan participates in the European war chiefly on account of the necessity for the maintenance of peace in the Far East and by virtue of her alliance with Great Britain. Although her war operations in *Chingtao*, the territory leased by China to Germany, soon came to a successful end and her territories were thereby far removed from the actual seat of war, economic affairs in Korea were nevertheless affected in some slight degree by the continuance of the war in Europe. It affected the foreign trade and railway traffic, especially import, and thus naturally acted adversely on the receipts from the Customs and railways. This war, on the other hand, re-acted favourably by stimulating the development of domestic industries and exports.

A very conspicuous feature in the foreign trade of Korea was the considerable excess of imports over exports which prevailed for many years. This excess in 1912 amounted to no less than 46,129,830 *yen* over the export total of 20,985,617 *yen*, i. e. the imports for that year were three times as great as the exports. Aided by the encouragement given to agriculture and industry, the products of the country annually increased in bulk and the exports, amounting to about 16,000,000 *yen* in the year 1909, gradually rose to 34,000,000 *yen* in 1914 and to 49,000,000 *yen* in 1915. On the other hand, imports in 1914 began to fall off, and the unfavourable balance of trade hitherto existing showed a tendency to diminish, so that the excess of imports over exports in 1915 amounted to 9,707,032 *yen* only. This favourable tendency, although caused to some extent by the European war, was largely due to the agricultural and industrial development, and not only were certain foreign products replaced by home products but the surplus of native products found its way abroad.

Expansion of communication facilities and improvements in them have steadily been carried out during the past five years in

Communication Facilities. order to promote agricultural and industrial development, as well as the smoother working of administrative measures. Railway facilities are secured by the trunk line running through the Peninsula from Fusan, the nearest port to Japan, to Shingishu on the Chinese frontier, by several branch lines from it connecting important sea-ports, and by the Keijo-Genzan line which was opened to general traffic along its entire length in October 1914; the entire system aggregating nearly one thousand miles at the end of the year under review. With regard to maritime transportation, coastwise navigation of the Peninsula was encouraged by making contracts with shipping firms for regular services, stipulating in them the points of call, so that important towns, islands, and places other than the open ports are in regular maritime communication with other ports of the country, while the disciplinary control of seamen engaged in ships registered in Chosen is now provided for by the establishment of a Seamen's Inquiry Court. Highway construction being most vigorously carried on for years past, modern roads, aggregating only 205 *ri* in length at the time of annexation, have been extended during the past five years to over 3,500 *ri*; the proposed network of roads for the whole country aggregating 5,500 *ri*. The harbour improvement works at Fusan, Jinsen, Chinnampo, and Heijo, undertaken for the purpose of providing full facilities for the connecting of land and water traffic, and designed to be carried out as an eight years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 8,271,829 *yen*, being steadily conducted as planned, the works at Chinnampo and Heijō were completed during the year under review, while the works at Fusan and Jinsen are expected to be completed in 1916 and 1917 respectively. It was also decided to undertake similar work in Genzan Harbour during five consecutive years from the fiscal year 1915, at an estimated cost of 1,560,000 *yen*. As to the post, telegraph, and telephone services, the progress made in the last five years is so great that the figures for mails, parcels, telegrams, etc., have been almost doubled.

The advancement of their material welfare being of primary importance to the impoverished Koreans, the Government has most strenuously paid attention to the encouragement of **Productive Industries.** agriculture and industry by establishing model farms, experimental stations, and seedling stations, by granting State subsidies, and by appointing technical experts to the various localities, etc. Now larger returns from these productive undertakings are being obtained year by year.

The production of rice, the chief agricultural staple of the Peninsula, which stood at about 8,000,000 *koku* in the year of annexation (1910), increased in the year under review to 12,159,000 *koku*, barley increased from 3,500,000 to 6,000,000 *koku*, cotton from 11,000,000 *kin* to 36,000,000 *kin*, cocoons from 13,000 to 46,000 *koku*, mineral products from 6,067,952 *yen* to 8,402,649 *yen* in value, fishery products from 7,871,910 *yen* to 12,064,685 *yen*, and the output of factories from 19,000,000 *yen* to 32,700,000 *yen*. Trees planted for afforestation purposes by the Government and by individuals during the past five years aggregate 180,000,000.

The new educational system for Koreans was formulated, after a most careful study, by the Imperial Ordinance No. 229, promulgated in August 1911, the vital aim of which is to give the younger generations of Koreans such moral training and general knowledge as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, while at the same time enabling them to meet the actual needs of the times and the gradual advance in their standard of living. Although but a few years have elapsed since the new educational system came into force, it has already been productive of a favourable tendency. Even the *Yangban* (nobles), most of whom naturally clung to the old-fashioned education as provided by the study of Chinese classics only, are now willingly sending their children to the new public common schools. After a few years of school life Korean boys and girls not only become proficient in the new national language (Japanese), but show themselves good models for their fellow villagers with regard to their respect for the national flag and national holidays. Those receiving education higher than that given in common schools were formerly in the habit of indulging in empty talk about superficial philosophy and politics, but a change has been wrought, and such students now show a tendency to engage eagerly in the study of modern sciences and to seek positions demanding earnest work; a change indeed from the old idea of obtaining official positions through favouritism.

One of the fundamental principles in the educational system of the Empire, and one acted upon from early times, being the keeping of education distinct from religion, it was clearly set forth in the Governor-General's Proclamation relating to the new educational system in Chosen that came into force in 1911, that neither Government nor public schools, nor even private schools, the curriculum of which is fixed by Government regulations, are allowed to give a religious education or to conduct any religious ceremonies in them. Now, for the purpose of effecting the unification of national education in public

as well as in private schools, necessitated by the progress of the times, the Regulations for Private Schools were modified in the year under review (1914) to the effect that religious teaching shall not be included in the curriculum of any private school, whether maintained by missionaries or not, if such school is participating in general education. But, as long established missionary schools giving religious teaching might find it difficult summarily to fulfil such requirements, grace of ten years was given to them.

The work done in administrative measures and other undertakings during the year 1914 is dealt with in the following pages. The present Report, however, touches also on the trade returns for the year 1915, and on the budget account for the same fiscal year (April 1, 1915–March 31, 1916), statistical accounts of which are obtainable much earlier than those relating to other matters, in order to bring the Report as far as possible up to date.

I. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. Government-General and its Affiliated Offices.

No marked change in the organic regulations for the Government-General of Chosen and its affiliated offices was made during the fiscal year under review (1914-15), though a partial modification of the organic regulations for local governments was effected, and new organic regulations for the Seamen's Inquiry Court were promulgated, and these were accompanied by readjustment of local administration as well as of maritime affairs.

A. Results of Administrative Readjustment.

The more the various undertakings carried out in Chosen are advanced and added to, the more do the administration conducted by the Government offices and administrative expenses take on a tendency to expand and become complex in character. Still, while faithfully observing the fundamental policy of administrative and financial retrenchment by simplifying the administrative process and thereby curtailing State expenditure, save with regard to expenses incurred in securing industrial development, which is of vital importance in the present stage of the Peninsula, administrative readjustment of the government organs has been carried out three times since the year in which the Annexation of Korea took place (1910), all of them having as their aim the reduction of the grant to Korea from the general account of the Imperial Government to the greatest extent possible. In this way more than 3,000,000 *yen* has been permanently struck out from the administrative expenditure and a temporary annual reduction of 1,730,000 *yen* made in the defrayment of funds apportioned for public works planned to be executed within a certain number of consecutive years. For the fiscal year 1914, ending March 31, 1915, the Railway Bureau and other offices having been further readjusted by amalgamating divisional sections of offices and by reducing the fixed number of officials, the ordinary expenditure has been made less by 303,000 *yen*, while the extraordinary expenditure has been reduced by 4,060,000 *yen* by postponing certain undertakings which were to have been carried out within a fixed number of consecutive years. Still faith-

fully observing the plan for establishing fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, by annually reducing the grant from the Imperial Treasury, further curtailment in Government expenses, accompanied by administrative readjustment, will be effected in the coming fiscal year, though without making any serious inroad in the amount set apart for industrial development in the Peninsula.

B. Change in Personnel of Important Offices.

As to the changes in personnel in the Government-General and its affiliated offices effected in the fiscal year under review, the Directorship of the Lumber Undertaking Station, occupied by Colonel Zenzaburō Toki-o from its formation up to June 3, 1914, was taken over on March 31, 1915 by Mr. Otosaku Saitō, Technical Expert, and former chief of the Forest Section in the Government-General. Surgeon-General Tsuguaki Fujita, on resigning the Directorship of the Government-General Hospital after a faithful service dating from the annexation, was succeeded on July 24, 1914 by Surgeon-General Doctor Yeijirō Haga.

With regard to local authorities, Mr. Pak Chungyang, Governor of South Chūsei Province, being relieved of his office and appointed Member of the Central Council, Mr. Shinzō Ohara, for several years in the Government-General as Director of the Local Administration Bureau of the Home Affairs Department, was appointed Governor of that province.

The number of officials and employees in the Government-General and its affiliated offices at the end of the fiscal year 1914 is shown in the following table :—

End of March 1915.

Office		High Officials of <i>Chokunin</i> Rank	High Officials of <i>Sōnin</i> Rank	Subordinate Officials of <i>Hannin</i> Rank	Employees	Total
Staff of Government-General	Secretariat	9	35	264	358	666
	Home Affairs Department,	2	8	55	62	127
	Finance Department. . .	1	16	95	85	197
	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	2	23	97	166	288
	Judicial Department. . .	—	4	16	9	29
Total.		14	86	527	680	1,307

Government-General

Communicatio
Bureau

Seamen's Inqu

Land Survey
Temporary :

Custom Hous

LumberUndert
Station

Government-G

Government C

Heijō Coal Mining
Station

Model Farm—

Central Labor

Customs Tariff

Civil Engineeri

Higher Land I

Local Land In

Government Sc

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(Continued)

Office	High Officials of <i>Chokunin</i> Rank	High Officials of <i>Sōnin</i> Rank	Subordinate Officials of <i>Hannin</i> Rank	Employees	Total
<i>Chūsū-in</i> (Central Council).	1	—	3	68	72
Local Governments (including Provincial Charity Hospitals)	13	335	2,421	1,929	4,698
Law Courts	11	240	392	143	786
Police Offices	2	59	339	2,464	2,864
Prisons	—	8	91	1,182	1,281
Railway Bureau	3	56	469	1,684	2,212
Communications Bureau	2	42	813	2,551	3,408
Land Survey Bureau	1	44	2,684	1,488	4,217
Custom Houses	—	11	285	123	419
Lumber Undertaking Station	1	5	24	84	114
Government Hospital in Keijo (Seoul)	2	17	26	18	63
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine	—	2	8	37	47
Model Farm	1	8	24	12	45
Agricultural and Dendrological School	—	4	4	3	11
Central Experimental Laboratory	—	6	12	8	26
Industrial Training School	—	2	20	5	27
Government Charity Asylum	—	1	11	8	20
Other Government Schools	—	27	105	25	157
Total.	37	867	7,731	11,832	20,467
Grand Total.	51	953	8,258	12,512	21,774
Fiscal Year 1913	50	965	7,787	11,083	19,885

C. Various Conferences Called by Governor-General.

Besides consulting Directors of Departments and Bureaus at their meetings held twice a week concerning administrative and legislative matters, the Governor-General calls, annually or occasionally, conferences of Provincial Governors, Provincial Police Directors, Customs Commissioners, Judges and Procurators of Law Courts, Prison Wardens, and various other local authorities. Most of the conferences sit for one week. At these conferences, the Governor-General listens to reports and receives requests from the

respective authorities, and gives them suitable advice and instruction. During the year under review, the conference of Provincial Governors was held from the 13th to the 18th of April. Among the many important items brought forward, the Provincial Governors were requested to report especially on the disposition of the country people towards the new régime, the general condition of industrial and agricultural development, the results produced by the readjustment of administrative divisions (prefectures and districts), the effect of the regulations for new taxes, especially with regard to the land taxes, the measures necessary for obtaining a freer money circulation among the people, agricultural conditions with reference to the relations between land-owners and their tenants, and to irrigation, the general features of the afforestation measures, especially with regard to the lease of government-owned mountains for utilization by private individuals, encouragement of the fishing industry by the introduction of Japanese immigrants, etc. After hearing the reports of the Provincial Governors, which occupied several days, the Governor-General gave them instruction and advanced suggestions. Referring to the treatment of foreigners paying the land-tax or, in the case of perpetual leaseholders, rent, who, since the abolition of foreign settlements, stand on equal footing with Koreans and Japanese, the Governor-General called the attention of Provincial Governors to the necessity for the adoption by them of kind and careful measures in making clear to foreigners, probably unable to understand it on account of the difference in language, the procedure followed in the collection of taxes. He also desired the Governors to explain to their people the importance of the readjustment of administrative divisions and the changes in the tax laws, since readjustments and changes often arouse a feeling of irritation in the minds of the country people, and especially to point out to them that such readjustments had been introduced with the sole view of ultimately securing a just and equitable burden of taxation, so that the healthy development of the country and its people might be advanced thereby.

In addition to summoning different groups of officials to conferences in Keijo, the Governor-General often made official tours for the purpose of inspecting the actual conditions of the administrative measures carried out in different localities. He thus visited all seats of Provincial Governments by the end of 1913. During the fiscal year under review, he undertook official tours to Genzan and Mokpo, the Diamond Mountain, the famous Kai-in Temple, and several other places. Availing himself of the opportunity thus afforded he

Governor-
General and
Suite at
Diamond
Mountain.



Governor-General's
Inspection
Tour in North
Kankyo
Province made
on
horseback
and
hand car.



visited district magistracies and even village offices *en route*, and inspected affairs as conducted by the local authorities.

2. Laws and Ordinances.

Laws and regulations enacted during the Protectorate by the respective Governments of Korea and Japan to meet the needs of the Peninsula ought to have been rescinded simultaneously with the establishment of the Government-General, which came into existence immediately after the annexation of Korea by Japan. But, as the laws and regulations existing prior to the annexation were exceedingly great in number, it was not possible to readjust them during the transition period, so for those laws and regulations demanding immediate conformity with those existing in Japan, such as the laws relating to the protection of industrial rights and copyright, and those relating to the post, telegraph, State accounts, etc., the provisions of similar laws and regulations ruling in Japan were wholly or partially extended to Korea by means of Imperial ordinances. But the other laws and ordinances enacted by former Korean Governments or by the Residency-General were allowed to remain in force for the time being, equally with the *Seirei* or decrees (corresponding to laws) issued by the Government-General, but were to be gradually readjusted in accordance with the demands of the new régime. Taking this view into consideration, new general laws and regulations concerning civil and criminal cases, police and prison administration, local administration, forestry and fishery, communications, education, various taxes and the collection of State taxes, commercial and banking corporations, control of medical practice and drugs, etc., have been promulgated and put into force during the years that have elapsed since the annexation. During the present fiscal year (April 1, 1914–March 31, 1915) laws and regulations relating to administrative execution, maritime affairs, river control, harbours, perpetual leases, agricultural and industrial banks, people's banking associations, markets, etc., have been promulgated.

Most of the above-mentioned new laws and ordinances have been drawn up in accordance with the form and principle of similar laws ruling in Japan, taking into consideration, however, the peculiar conditions existing in the Peninsula. Under these new laws and ordinances Koreans and Japanese are treated alike as a general principle, though certain limitations have been inserted for the benefit of the Koreans. The laws relating to census registration, peace

preservation, publications and newspapers, etc., enacted by the former Korean Government and the Residency-General, still remain in force. They will, however, be readjusted as soon as required by altered conditions.

3. Perpetual Leases held by Foreigners.

The last Annual Report fully treated of the abolition of Foreign and Japanese Municipal Settlements, which were amalgamated with the ordinary local administrative divisions or their respective Urban Prefectures of the Government-General on April 1, 1914, and of the giving to leaseholders of land in perpetuity in the old settlements the option of converting such leases into actual ownership. During the time the Treaties between Korea and the Foreign Powers concerned were in operation, foreigners were only allowed to acquire land under the system of perpetual leases as set forth in the Treaties, and foreign municipal administration concerned itself in collecting rents from those perpetual leases and in the registration of such leases. In the sequel of the annexation of Korea, the Treaties concluded by Korea with Foreign Powers being annulled, the consular jurisdiction exercised by those Powers naturally lapsed, and Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements should consequently have been amalgamated with the local administration of the Government-General simultaneously with the annexation. But, owing to existing circumstances, these municipal administrations could not at once be merged into the local administration proper, so the municipal administration, as maintained respectively in the Japanese Municipalities, General Foreign Settlements, and the Chinese Exclusive Settlements, was left as it stood for the time being, except with regard to police administration. With a view to abolishing the special system of foreign settlements, a Protocol was concluded and signed on April 21, 1913, between Mr. Komatzu, representing the Government-General, and the consular representatives of the Powers concerned, while a separate protocol of a like nature was concluded with China later on. By March 31, 1914, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and the United States of America having all signified to the Foreign Office of the Imperial Government approval of the abolition of foreign settlements, all foreign settlements were incorporated with their respective Urban Prefectures of the Government-General, and foreign leaseholders of land in perpetuity were given the option of converting their land

leases into actual ownership. But, save in a few cases, foreign leaseholders preferred to hold their lands on a perpetual lease, while perpetual leases held by Japanese subjects were converted into actual ownership by *Seirei* No. 17, issued on May 1, 1914. The original yearly rental of a land lot of (A) class was twenty dollars (Korean) per hundred square metres, that of (B) and (C) class six dollars, and that of (D) class 2 dollars. By the above-mentioned Protocols it was agreed that the ground rent payable on leased lands should cover the State tax on lands and houses of the same area, and that, should the remainder of the ground rent suffice to meet local and municipal taxes, such levies would not be made, providing that, if there still remained a balance from the ground rent after meeting local and municipal taxes, the surplus should be refunded, but if there were any shortage in covering local and municipal imposts, such shortage should be made up by the leaseholder. Under the new arrangement of ground rent, as fixed by taking the standard of State and local taxes imposed on land under actual ownership, some foreign leaseholders have to pay a little more than the old rate, while others pay a little less, according to the changes made in the classes of land and other details. But, on the whole, foreign leaseholders at present pay less than they did before the abolition of foreign settlements, as shown in the following table:—

Nationality	Amount of ground rents collected before abolition of Foreign Settlements	Amount of ground rents corresponding to taxes imposed upon lands of actual ownership			Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
		Land and building taxes and additional dues	Other taxes	Total	
German . . .	Yen 3,914.89	Yen 4,342.35	Yen 193.00	Yen 4,535.35	+ Yen 620.46
Chinese . . .	4,449.49	1,261.74	145.00	1,406.74	— 3,042.75
Russian . . .	3,741.62	707.40	—	707.40	— 3,034.22
British . . .	1,364.64	563.32	130.00	693.32	— 671.32
American . . .	353.92	372.03	222.00	594.03	+ 240.11
French . . .	135.00	47.07	2.00	49.07	— 85.93
Austrian . . .	104.40	37.61	—	37.61	— 66.79
Total . . .	14,063.96	7,331.52	692.00	8,023.52	— 6,040.44

4. Old Usages.

The work of investigating old usages and institutions in order to secure important material in effecting improvement in administrative measures, as well as to afford many useful examples of the

application of old usages in administering justice to Koreans, was continued as heretofore. The last Annual Report mentioned that, while investigation of the civil usages of Koreans having special reference to their legal capacity, family relation, succession, wills, etc., was entirely finished by the year 1913, investigation concerning rights *in rem* and rights concerning claim was begun in the same year. During the year under review, investigation concerning rights *in rem* and rights relating to claim, including the investigation on the law of person which was still incomplete, being carried out, investigation of usages relating to civil law will be completed in no remote future, and their results published.

In addition, investigation of certain particular usages, such as succession (立後), distribution of property (分財), geomancy (風水), marriage and funeral ceremonies, graves, old land system, taxation system, forest administration, etc., was also carried out, and the old records of dealings with such matters were rearranged in better form.

Occasional investigation of special usages was also made in accordance with requests of law courts, and investigations so made during the year reached thirty-nine in number.

5. Preservation of Historical Buildings, etc.

The last Annual Report fully described the proceedings for the investigation and preservation of historical relics of an important nature, such as old palaces, Government buildings, temples, city gates, pagodas, and other objects of historic interest. This investigation was commenced as early as 1909 and practically finished throughout the Peninsula, by the end of the year under review, by a tour lasting eighty-eight days made by the commissioners in North and South Kankyo Provinces and the district of Chientao on the Chinese border, this district having great historical connection with the old Korean civilization.

As to the preservation of important relics, those deemed important, on account of historical interest or as models of art, are to be preserved by the State. For buildings, tombs, etc., requiring repairs, a sum of 14,400 *yen* was defrayed in the fiscal year 1913 and of 12,500 *yen* during the fiscal year 1914. For Buddhist temples requiring repairs, 10,000 *yen* was paid out in subsidies to those temples in each of the fiscal years 1913 and 1914. Thus those repaired directly by the Government-General at State expense

were *Pyok-djei* Hall (碧蹄館), formerly set apart for the official reception of the Chinese envoy before his entrance into Keijō, the Canal Gate, called *Hoa-hong* Gate (華虹門), at Suigen, built about 1794, *Ul-mil* City Fortress (乙密臺), two city gates called *Taidong* Gate (大同門) and *Po-tong* Gate (普通門), and *Yon-goang* Pavilion (鍊光亭), where the Chinese envoy used to be entertained, in Heijō, and *Tong-gun* Pavilion (統軍亭) at Gishū, built in 1823. The Royal tombs of the *Ko-kuryu* Dynasty (36 B.C.—668 A.D.) most elaborately built and provided with stone propylæa decorated with archaic pictures, found in the districts of Ryuko (龍岡) and Kōsei (江西), South Heian Province, are also repaired at State expense. The South Gate (南大門) of Keijō city wall, built in 1396 and considered unique in architecture, was repaired in 1908 when the city wall on both sides of the gate was torn down to facilitate traffic.

As to Buddhist temples, those in a stone cave called *Sōk-kul* Temple (石窟庵), the nine-storied stone pagoda at *Pun-hoang* Temple (芬菴寺), all of which were built during the time of the Shinla Dynasty (新羅) (57 B.C.—935 A.D.) at Keishū or *Kyong-jū* (慶州), the famous *Tai-ung pō-djon* (大雄寶殿) of *Chon-dung* Temple (傳燈寺) on *Kamha* Island (江華島) built in 1366 by *Kongmin* (恭愍), one of the *Koryu* Emperors, and *Pu-byok* Hall (浮碧樓) of *Yong-myong* Temple (永明寺) built at *Pyong-yang* in the *Koryu* period, were also repaired with the aid of State subsidies. The main building of *Pusyök* Temple (浮石寺) on *Tai-baik* Mountain, which may be regarded as corresponding to the famous *Horyu* Temple (法隆寺) of Nara, Japan, from an architectural point of view, are also to be repaired and preserved.

6. Other Historical Relics.

Monumental or tomb tablets of stone, metal, earthenware, or wood, printing blocks or movable printing types, old archives and records, and other historic remains, representing different ages in Korea, which are helpful in the study of Korean history, literature, religion, or arts, exist in no small number.

A. Tablets, etc.

The ancient Koreans took great delight in commemorating great or heroic deeds performed by their sovereigns or generals by inscribing them on monumental tablets or tomb-stones. In spite of the silence observed or implied denial by ancient Korean historians regarding Japanese military activities in the Korean Peninsula and the allegiance given by part of the south of the Peninsula to Japan,

a stone tablet inscribed with the summarized records of *Kwang-kai-to-Wan* 廣開土王 (392–413), the nineteenth king of the *Koku-ryu* Kingdom, very clearly sets forth the Japanese occupation of South Korea and the remarkable military activities of the Japanese who invaded Korea at least as far as the coast of the Kokai (*Hoan-hai*) Province of to-day, though they were later driven back by his army. These records are engraved on a large natural rock in the shape of a square column at Tung-kow (洞溝), Manchuria, on the Chinese side of the *Yalu*, about 500 miles up the river from *Wiju*, the place being the site of the capital of that King, as the *Kokuryu* Kingdom then extended far into the interior of what is now known as Manchuria. Although some of the characters on this tablet are to some extent obliterated, as the rock has been exposed to atmospheric agencies for more than 16 centuries, most of them can be clearly read. This tablet is probably the largest ever set up by Koreans, its height being about 20 feet and its width about 5 feet. On one of the apexes of the famous *Pookkan* Mountain (北漢山) in the vicinity of Keijo, a celebrated stone monument was erected by *Chin-heung-wang* 眞興王 (540–575), the twenty-fourth king of the *Silla* Kingdom, in person, when he undertook an elaborate royal tour as far as the north-western boundary of his expanded kingdom. Another famous tablet is found in the present district of Fu-yo (扶餘郡), South Chūsei Province, the site of the capital of the old *Pek'che* Kingdom (百濟) (18 B.C.—663 A.D.), and also the scene of the overthrow of the Kingdom by *Mun-mu Wan* 文武王 (661–680), the thirtieth king of *Silla* (新羅), in alliance with the Chinese general called *Soo-ting-fang* (蘇定方). This tablet is erected in the form of a pagoda and gives an account of the great merits and remarkable heroism shown by that Chinese general and his Korean comrades-in-arms.

Should the proper investigation of these historic relics and measures for their preservation be neglected, the valuable and unique historic remains in Korea would doubtless be lost for ever. Consequently the Governor-General commissioned officials in January 1913, to begin the work of investigating relics of historic interest and of taking rubbings of their inscriptions. The tablets and rubbings collected up to the end of March 1915 number 1,377, and old records and archives 44. Classified according to periods, 44 belong to the *Shinla* (*Sil-la*) period (57 B.C.—940 A.D.) or even prior to that, 43 to the *Koryu* period (940–1392), and 1,303 to the period covered by the Li (or Yi) Dynasty (1393–1910), while 44 archives belong to the Li Dynasty. Records of these historic remains being made, their results will be published as soon as they are reduced to



Kwang-go-to-wan Tablet.



Stone Tablet erected on an Apex of Pookkan
Mt. by one of the Sinla Kings.



Inscribed Face of Tablet.



Pagoda Tablet, Fuyo District.



proper order. A number of tiles and earthenwares, found in deserted castles, temples, public buildings, or tombs, having also been collected, they will be preserved so long as they prove useful for historical or geographical reference.

B. Printing Blocks.

Printing blocks have been in use in Korea from early times. The blocks used for printing the Chinese translation of the Buddhist scriptures, which are kept in the famous Kai-in-ji (*Hai-un-sa*) (海印寺), a temple in Kyōsen District (峽川郡), South Keishō Province, were made seven hundred years ago in the reign of King *Kō-jong* (高宗) (1214–1259). The total number of blocks is 81,000 and with them 6,805 volumes in 1,511 series can be printed. They were kept in perfect condition in two Treasury store-houses. The making of these blocks is said to have taken fifteen years. Comparing them with the printing blocks for the Buddhist scriptures made in China at different periods, such as those of the *Song* Dynasty (宋), the *Won* Dynasty (元) and those made during the ascendancy of the Kingdom of *Khi-tai* (契丹), these blocks are supposed to be by far the more correct and complete, as in the making of them constant and careful reference was made to the above-mentioned Chinese blocks. The Government decided to preserve these blocks as a State treasure and despatched competent officials to arrange them more systematically. It was also decided to print several sets of Buddhist scriptures from these blocks. In addition, there are 9,184 old printing blocks that have been transferred to the Government-General from the former Korean Imperial Household.

C. Movable Type.

Koreans had publications printed by means of movable type as early as 200 years before Gutenberg, the European inventor of movable type, printed the "42 line Latin Bible." It is said that a Chinese Book of Etiquette (評定禮文) was printed with movable type by Koreans in the reign of *Kō-jong* (高宗) (1214–1266), the 23rd king of *Koryu*. In the third year of *Ta-jong* (太宗), the third (1401–19) of the *Yi* Dynasty, the Government type foundry called *Chū-ja-so* (鑄字所) was established, and more than half a million copper types were cast. Movable types were also made from clay and used for printing long ago. In the beginning, movable types made from clay were introduced into Korea from China. But Korean metallic types, especially those made of copper, were far superior to those made in China. Concerning Korean typography, Monsieur Maurice Conrant, one of the foremost European authorities on Korea,

remarked as follows : “ *pour l'art de l'imprimerie, la Corée a dépassé la Chine et devancé l'Europe.* ” Old types, whether made of metal, earth, or wood, in the possession of the former Imperial Household of Korea, numbering about 500,000 pieces, were transferred to the care of the Government-General, and arranged in better order by classifying them according to the Chinese Dictionary of *Kang-hsi* (康熙).

D. Old Annals and Books.

After the annexation, more than 150,000 old Korean and Chinese books, belonging to the former Korean Government and the Royal Household, were transferred to the Government-General. Among these were found many valuable books containing references to old records or to the history of Korea. Although books treating of Korean history in a systematic manner were very rare, yet many authentic records of the various dynasties and the diaries of different monarchs were found. Of these, the Annals of the Successive Kings of the Yi Dynasty called *Ryok-tai-sil-lok* (歷代實錄), the Royal Diaries called *Seung-jong-won-il-keui* (承政院日記), the Summarized Royal Diaries called *Il-saing-lok* (日省錄), and the Precious Mirror of the Yi Dynasty called *Kuk-chō-pō-gam* (國朝寶鑑) are the most important. The Annals of the Successive Kings were compiled by the Record Office called *Sil-lok-chōng* (實錄廳) by order of the successive kings, and give accounts of the administration and the royal decrees of each reign, and number in all 1,633 volumes. Four sets of these Annals were to be preserved, one in each of the four State Libraries located in *Kang-hoa* Island (江華島), *Tai-baik* Mountain (太白山), *O-dai* Mountain (五臺山), and *Chok-sang* Mountain (赤雲山). The Royal Diaries of the Li Dynasty were compiled by the Office recording the King's Orders (承政院). These Diaries originally dated back from the very first monarch of the Yi Dynasty, King *Tai-jo* (太祖) (1392-1399). But the diaries of successive kings up to *Sōn-jo* (宣祖) (1568-1608) being destroyed by fire started by Koreans in the time of the Japanese invasion, the diaries remaining are those from King *In-jo* (仁祖) (1623-1649) to King *Yi-tai-wang* (李太王) (1864-1907) aggregating 3,119 volumes, all hand-written with the brush.

7. Land Survey.

Since the land survey was begun in the Peninsula nearly five years have elapsed, and the work in all its branches is now in full swing. Of triangulation surveys, primary triangulation throughout the Peninsula was completed by November of the year under review,

while secondary triangulation is near completion, save for certain parts of North and South Kankyo Provinces. The land survey being carried out primarily for cadastre purposes, necessitating the measuring of each lot of land, the general features of a geographical map could not be accurately obtained. Topographical surveying, therefore, was begun in April of the year under review (1914-15) and by March 31, 1915, 1,932 square *ri* (11,505 square miles) had been completed. Thus the land survey being extended to take in the topographical survey, while cadastre and other investigation works, indoor as well as outdoor, were growing more and more numerous and complex, it was soon seen that the work done by the survey forces would not come up to the estimates unless some means of hastening it were devised. Consequently the Director of the Survey Bureau introduced a measure aimed at encouraging employees to do their utmost by giving indoor workers wages calculated upon piece-work, and a bonus two or three times a year to employees engaged in field work, as well as in indoor work, in contrast to ordinary government employees who receive an allowance only once a year.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1911, the land survey was to be carried out as a seven years and two months' consecutive work from the year 1910, at an aggregate expenditure of 15,986,202 *yen*. But, the topographical survey being made additional, as already described, and the area to be surveyed being larger than estimated—the actual number of land lots is 18,450,000 and their aggregate area 4,050,000 *cho* as against an estimate of 13,770,000 land lots and 2,755,000 *cho*—the land survey programme was recast as an eight years and ten months' consecutive work at the aggregate expense of 20,406,489 *yen*, of which 9,642,550 *yen* had been defrayed up to the end of the fiscal year 1914 ending March 31, 1915.

The work of the Survey Bureau is steadily being carried on, both in the field and indoors, as shown in the following table :—

End of March 1915.

Description		Work Completed			Work Remaining
		Fiscal Year 1914	Up to End of Fiscal Year 1913	Total	
Area Surveyed, containing Principal Points of Primary Triangulation	Points selected . . .	Square <i>Ri</i> 50	Square <i>Ri</i> 14,150	Square <i>Ri</i> 14,200	Square <i>Ri</i> —
	Signal Poles erected. .	100	14,100	14,200	—
	Points observed . . .	2,250	11,950	14,200	—
	Points computed . . .	4,250	9,950	14,200	—

(Continued)

Description	Work Completed			Work Remaining
	Fiscal Year 1914	Up to End of Fiscal Year 1913	Total	
Area Surveyed, containing Subsidiary Points of Primary Triangulation observed.	Square <i>Ri</i> 1,050	Square <i>Ri</i> 13,150	Square <i>Ri</i> 14,200	Square <i>Ri</i> —
Area Surveyed, containing Principal and Subsidiary Points of Secondary Triangulation observed	3,147	8,806	11,953	2,247
Places in which Base Lines were surveyed.	—	13	13	—
Length of Levelling Lines surveyed	<i>Ri</i> 498	<i>Ri</i> 990	<i>Ri</i> 1,488	<i>Ri</i> 200
Topographical Survey { Scale 1 : 50,000.	Square <i>Ri</i> 1,789	—	Square <i>Ri</i> 1,789	Square <i>Ri</i> 12,411
	„ 1 : 25,000.	160	160	14,040

End of March 1915.

Description		Fiscal Year 1914	Up to Fiscal Year 1913	Total
Field Work	Preparatory Investigation { No. of Villages, Boundaries of which were readjusted } No. of Village Wards, Boundaries of which were readjusted No. of Land Lots applied for survey	698 6,892 4,321,101	1,376 11,762 8,048,115	2,074 18,654 12,369,216
	No. of Points, Theodolite Traverse	721,830	1,431,591	2,153,421
	Theodolite Traverse and Cadastre Survey { No. of Lots Area	4,112,994 1,000,658	5,918,025 1,364,488	10,031,019 2,365,146
	No. of land lots classified according to value of yield	2,669,361	3,959,138	6,628,499
	Indoor Work	No. of Lots verified { Outline Maps Original Cadastre Maps Applications submitted by Land Owners Books of Land Record	— 3,750,354 3,414,282 3,402,007	3,481,853 3,835,633 4,101,242 4,081,917
Area Computed { No. of Lots Area		3,219,455 642,522	2,116,431 431,005	5,335,886 1,073,527
Cadastre Maps { No. of Lots No. of Maps		4,020,201 143,909	1,905,238 61,649	5,925,439 205,558
No. of Lots { Entered in Record Books. Entered in Cadastre Books Entered in Books arranged according to Lists of Land owner		1,985,765 2,096,627 1,133,278	973,248 625,094 112,722	2,959,013 2,721,721 1,246,000
No. of Lots having ownership finally determined.		1,133,277	112,710	1,245,987

8. Official Recognition of Meritorious Conduct.

No provision for the recognition or encouragement by the Government of meritorious conduct by the people in the public interest was made in Korean law, except that the Book of Ceremony called the *Tai-djyon-tong-pyon* (大典通編) speaks of official encouragement being given to dutiful sons (孝子), virtuous wives (烈婦), and others. People conspicuous for their virtuous or dutiful conduct were to be officially recognized by the local authorities by bestowing on them a certificate called *Chōng-pyō* (旌表) after approval of the Ceremonial Bureau (掌禮院) of the ex-Imperial Household. But official recognition of those contributing their services, or money for the advancement of the public welfare, was almost unknown in Korea. On the contrary, official extortion rather discouraged such beneficial contributions for the public benefit.

The regulations concerning official recognition of meritorious conduct of the people called *Ho-sho-jō-rei* (褒賞條例) in force in Japan were adopted in 1911 in Korea, and the Governor-General was empowered to discharge the function entrusted to the Minister of Home Affairs and Provincial Governors in Japan with regard to the proceeding for dealing with persons performing meritorious acts for the public good. By the regulations, persons to be thus officially recognized and honoured are not only dutiful sons and virtuous wives, but those making notable improvements or inventions in science and art, helping by their work, or by contributing money, educational, sanitary, or other charitable undertakings, or those ably assisting in the development of agriculture, commerce, or industry of the country, and so on. To these persons, not only are official certificates given, but often gold, silver, or lacquered cups bearing the Imperial crest, or medals are given.

At the time of the Annexation, as a special act, as mentioned in the Annual Report for 1910, 3,209 Koreans regarded as dutiful sons, virtuous wives, or as persons whose behaviour made them models for their fellow villagers, received 10 *yen* each from the Imperial Donation Funds.

Since the annexation, life and property becoming more secure with the promotion of peace and order, even among the Koreans, those receiving official recognition for meritorious acts are gradually on the increase. The following table gives details of those Japanese and Koreans receiving official recognition for their meritorious conduct during the past five years :—

Year	No. of Persons receiving Official Recognition					
	Japanese		Koreans		Total	
	Certificates	Cups	Certificates	Cups	Certificates	Cups
1910 (Aug.-Dec.)	203	167	70	14	273	181
1911.	1,072	1,433	1,270	1,982	2,342	3,415
1912.	2,887	1,501	4,760	2,595	7,647	4,086
1913.	2,457	1,567	15,921	6,112	18,378	7,679
1914.	5	2,336	300	5,876	305	8,212

(Continued)

Year	Amount contributed					
	Contributors		Objects of Contribution			
	Japanese	Koreans	Education	Public Works	Charities	Others
1910 (Aug.-Dec.)	Yen 4,772	Yen 874	Yen 4,603	Yen 265	Yen 248	Yen 530
1911.	53,511	86,069	49,426	71,345	13,326	5,483
1912.	82,630	125,556	59,561	123,362	15,722	9,542
1913.	134,391	314,384	62,316	311,466	29,515	45,480
1914.	641,445	235,195	62,954	775,201	5,923	32,562

In addition, two Japanese residents, one in Fusan, the other in Chinnampo, received the medal called Ran-ju-sho (藍授章) for their meritorious acts for the welfare of the towns in which they live.

II. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

9. Effect of Administrative Readjustment.

The last Annual Report treated of the readjustment measures for administrative divisions and of the creation of Prefectural Municipalities called "Fusei" (府制). Since the enforcement of the readjustment of administrative divisions, by which the number of rural Districts and Villages was reduced by amalgamation, not only have the expenses of these local government offices been reduced, and a fair distribution of the burden on local people thereby secured, but local administration is being more smoothly carried out than was formerly the case. Japanese Municipalities and Foreign Settlements being abolished at the end of March 1914, and Prefectural Municipalities formed in their stead, Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners living in these Prefectural Districts are now brought under the same municipal system. However, the education of Japanese children formerly conducted by the Japanese Municipalities was transferred to Japanese School Associations, these having been organized in the new Prefectural Districts. Registration of perpetual leases of foreigners, hitherto conducted by foreign consular offices, was wholly transferred to the Local Courts simultaneously with the abolition of foreign settlements, while the collection of the annual rents from foreign leases by the Foreign Municipal Council was made to devolve on the new Prefectural Municipalities. Thus foreign extra-territoriality, which still existed, although consular courts ceased to exercise any powers, was completely swept away with the abolition of foreign settlements; and thus Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners were brought under the same system of local administration.

10. New Administrative Divisions.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the readjustment of administrative divisions of the Peninsula was enforced in March and April 1914, by which the number of urban prefectures, though the jurisdictional area of each was somewhat reduced to admit of more practical working, was unaltered, standing as before at twelve;

rural districts were reduced from 317 to 220; and the number of villages from 4,322 to 2,521. In the readjustment of these administrative divisions, rural Districts were decreased in number in all Provinces, except North and South Kankyo Provinces which increased their number by one and three Districts respectively, while the Provincial divisions practically underwent no change, except that Utsuryoto District was transferred from South Keishō Province to North Keishō Province, and Heitaku District from South Chūsei Province to Keiki Province. Every possible precaution being observed, and thorough preparation made for the enforcement of the readjustment of administrative divisions, no serious irritation or dissatisfaction was aroused in the minds of the local people. On the contrary, local administration as conducted by these divisions was more smoothly and effectively carried out after their readjustment. Furthermore, government expenses were considerably curtailed, so that a saving of 171,773 *yen* was effected in the administrative expenses of rural Districts and of 336,000 *yen* in those of villages. Thus the burden on the people was made lighter than before.

11. Local Governments.

Since the enforcement of this readjustment the local governments in the Peninsula comprise 13 Provincial Governments, 12 Urban Prefectural Magistracies, 220 Rural District Magistracies, and 2,521 Village Offices, in addition to 284 Japanese School Associations. These local governments being mere agencies or representative offices of the Central Government, local autonomy or self-government is hardly granted as yet, except in the case of Japanese School Associations.

A. Provincial Governments.

Provincial Governors, whose functions were fully set forth in the Annual Report for 1910, being held responsible to the Governor-General, execute laws and ordinances, supervise the administrations of their jurisdictional districts, and direct officials under them, while they may issue administrative ordinances. In contrast to Provincial Governors in Japan, they supervise the financial administration, especially the collection of State taxes, but have little or no direct control over the police administration which belongs entirely to Provincial Police Directors, though they may order

the latter to employ police force or require them to issue necessary ordinances regarding local police or sanitary affairs.

With regard to the regulations for afforestation, utilization of public waste lands, and fishery, the power of granting permits to applicants, and the control exercised by the Government, except in important matters, being gradually transferred from the central authority to Provincial Governors, the work of Provincial Governments is necessarily on the increase.

As an advisory body to a Provincial Government, one *Sanyokwan* (permanent councillor), and several *Sanji* (honorary advisers) are appointed to each Provincial Government from among the Korean people. These councillors are not only consulted by their respective Governors but also temporarily engage in the actual public business of the Provinces if so ordered. The honorary advisers, selected from among natives of ability and reputation, only offer their advice to Provincial Governors when requested to do so.

B. Prefectural and District Magistracies.

Prefects and District Magistrates, having charge of local administration within their jurisdictional districts, execute it under the guidance and control of the Governor of the province in which they are located. As with Provincial Governors, Prefects also consult with and ask advice from the *Sanji* or Advisers chosen from among natives of ability and reputation residing in their respective jurisdictional districts. Although these advisers are not concerned with general administrative affairs, they may be consulted by Prefects upon matters directly relating to their own localities, such as local productive undertakings, and irrigation or other civil engineering works. The Prefects have been selected from among Japanese formerly holding the office of Resident in Korea or who were once high officials in Japan. On the other hand, District Magistrates have been appointed from among those Koreans who were District Magistrates under the ex-Korean Government or those having special ability and reputation.

As the functions appertaining to the revenue offices in Korea are entrusted to the Local Governments, the Prefectural and District Magistracies are charged with the collection of taxes and other revenues. District Magistrates also discharge some judicial functions, such as acting as executor in distraint on property belonging to native debtors and in the certification of immovable property. Prefectural Magistrates discharge two functions: the one, that of conducting local administration as an agent of the Central Government

and the other, that of municipal administration as a legal being so far as the management of property owned by the prefecture is concerned; this will be treated of later on in the Section on "Prefectural Municipal Corporations".

C. Village Offices.

Villages being the lowest of administrative divisions, a village headman engages and assists in the administrative business of a village under the guidance and control of the District Magistrate. Village Headmen being exclusively selected from among the Koreans, they are appointed or removed by the Provincial Governors. Most of the villages are already provided with public offices, but, if it be necessary for Village Headmen to conduct public business in their private houses, they are required to provide a separate room for such in order to keep public affairs distinct from private matters. Although the chiefs of the several wards or sections of a town or village (里洞長) are engaged in the public office in connection with the tax collection, permanent clerks are also employed on account of the increase in business carried on by village offices, and their number is determined according to the population of the village needing them.

12. Prefectural Municipal Corporations.

After the abolition of Japanese and foreign settlement municipalities, Prefectural Municipalities (府制) were created as legal beings, and their respective jurisdictional districts cover the jurisdictional districts of Prefectures of the State administrative divisions. As stated in the last Annual Report, Prefectural municipalities can, under the control of the Provincial Governor and the Governor-General, maintain and manage public institutions and works (education of Japanese children excepted), levy additional taxes and raise loans for municipal purposes, or issue ordinances concerning the rights and duties of those regarded as municipal residents. The Prefects, who are State authorities in the State administration, represent *ex-officio* the inhabitants, and conduct the municipal administration. With regard to important matters affecting a prefectural municipality, especially its budget, a meeting of councillors should be convened. These councillors are not elected by popular vote of the inhabitants, but are appointed by the Provincial Governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, from among

Korean and Japanese inhabitants of good standing and ability, and their appointment is for two years. When the organic regulations of Prefectural Municipalities came into force on April 1, 1914, twelve Municipalities came into existence. By the seventh of April, councillors for each municipality were selected in proportion to the population: thus 16 councillors were appointed in Keijo, the largest municipality, 12 in Fusan and Heijo, 10 in Taikyu, Jinsen, and Genzan, 8 in Chinnampo and Mokpo, and 6 in Shingishu, Kunsan, and Seishin. The first councillors' meeting in each municipality was held in April 1914, at which the budget for the fiscal year 1914 was discussed. The table below gives the general features of the budgets of 12 Municipalities for the fiscal year 1914:—

Name of Prefectural Municipality	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
Keijo	265,746	144,584	^{Yen} 410,330	324,083	86,247	^{Yen} 410,330
Jinsen	54,613	31,055	85,668	48,526	37,142	85,668
Kunsan	47,932	129,261	177,193	42,296	134,897	177,193
Mokpo	38,359	155,628	193,987	31,459	162,528	193,987
Taikyu	32,425	81,765	114,190	36,654	77,536	114,190
Fusan	191,591	433,629	625,220	123,306	501,914	625,220
Masan	11,011	32,090	43,101	14,002	29,098	43,101
Heijo	63,675	67,560	131,235	45,152	86,082	131,235
Chinnampo . . .	33,327	19,146	52,473	27,971	24,502	52,473
Shingishu . . .	11,190	13,279	24,469	7,719	16,750	24,469
Genzan	57,929	229,235	287,164	83,926	203,238	287,164
Seishin	6,897	2,904	9,801	8,284	1,517	9,801
Total	814,685	1,340,136	2,154,831	793,380	1,361,451	2,154,831

Of the expenditure for the fiscal year 1914, that for water-works represents the largest amount, aggregating over 528,804 *yen*, with 254,138 *yen* for street cleaning, 188,232 *yen* for civil engineering works, and so on. The chief source of revenue is an additional levy on the State taxes on land and buildings, which aggregated 536,518 *yen*, while the receipts from fees and rents aggregating 193,518 *yen* come next. With a view to avoiding increase in the

burden on municipal residents, the raising of unwise loans was avoided as far as possible, and it was arranged to receive subsidies from the State revenue; these amounted to 200,000 *yen* for the same fiscal year.

13. Local Government Expenses.

The total amount of office expenses for local governments participating in the State administration, defrayed from the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1915, is estimated at 4,166,475 *yen*, being an increase of 50,935 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year.

The amounts to be defrayed on behalf of local governments from the Central Treasury for the fiscal year 1915, according to the various local offices, are shown in the following table :—

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Offices	District Magistracies	Total
				<i>Yen</i>
Salaries	660,072	170,310	1,150,565	1,980,947
Office Expenses	97,806	34,386	215,018	347,210
Employees' Wages and Other Expenses	357,403	79,527	849,567	1,286,497
Management of <i>Yoktun</i> Lands	34,858	—	—	34,858
Recovery of Taxes in Arrears	—	100	900	1,000
Land Certification	—	—	61,820	61,820
Expenses in Connection with Local Levy	—	2,098	29,580	31,678
Veterinary Sanitation	27,458	—	—	27,458
Afforestation	70,864	—	—	70,864
Waterworks	322,983	—	—	322,983
Miscellaneous	—	60	1,100	1,160
Total	1,571,444	286,481	2,308,550	4,166,475
Fiscal Year 1914	1,557,178	302,395	2,255,967	4,115,540
Fiscal Year 1913	1,506,782	252,898	2,544,960	4,304,640
Fiscal Year 1912	1,487,820	245,776	2,485,692	4,219,288
Fiscal Year 1911	1,176,410	222,308	2,548,485	3,947,203

14. Expenses for Local Needs.

Although the general administrative expenses of local governments are, as referred to in the previous section, defrayed from the Central Treasury, yet it is considered proper that the Provincial Governments should themselves furnish, as far as possible, the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., of a local nature, as the business relating to these matters has increased considerably in all the provinces. For these purposes Provincial Governments were authorized to impose an additional levy on the land-tax, or to collect minor taxes and fees, as well as to manage public properties, within their respective jurisdictional districts. However, though the receipts from such sources, limited at the beginning, are now on the increase, subsidies are still granted from the State revenue to cover deficits. These subsidies have a tendency yearly to become larger in proportion as the measures for industrial encouragement and public works increase. The total revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1915, balancing the expenditure estimated for the same fiscal year, reaches 2,667,000 *yen*, showing an increase of about 212,000 *yen* over that of the preceding fiscal year. This increase is due to the gradual augmenting of revenue sources. The increase in expenditure is caused by a pronounced increase in the amounts apportioned for industrial encouragement and educational measures.

The budget of Expenses for Local Needs according to provinces for the fiscal year 1915, as compared with preceding years, is given below :—

Revenue for Fiscal Year 1915.

Province	Tax and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments						Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughtering Tax	Fee for Land Certification	
Keiki	36,512	9,649	30,654	71,626	9,100	—	157,541 ^{Yen}
North Chūsei	27,076	59	9,427	19,050	—	—	55,612
South Chūsei	53,288	383	13,700	34,000	—	—	101,371
North Zenla	56,503	472	12,250	21,129	609	—	90,963
South Zenla	73,222	823	12,664	23,580	1,804	—	112,093
North Keishō	62,184	1,027	34,048	35,468	3,637	—	136,364
South Keishō	59,005	3,029	23,000	33,000	—	—	118,034
Kōkai	44,530	155	13,000	30,800	—	—	88,485

(Continued)

Province	Tax and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments						Total
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughtering Tax	Fee for Land Certification	
South Heian	39,202	1,113	16,261	40,240	8,172	—	^{Yen} 104,988
North Heian	26,498	85	12,658	43,152	—	—	82,393
Kōgen	11,681	—	8,300	21,368	—	—	41,349
South Kankyō	33,000	535	10,530	19,400	640	—	64,105
North Kankyō	12,200	100	—	9,865	400	—	22,565
Total	534,901	17,430	196,492	402,678	24,362	—	1,175,863
1914	395,297	17,799	191,477	367,348	26,750	—	998,671
1913	382,768	—	196,753	371,974	19,977	17,402	988,874
1912	365,944	—	166,369	324,313	18,366	26,492	901,481
1911	362,105	—	143,208	259,946	18,016	31,734	815,009

(Continued)

Province	Surplus from Preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
Keiki	19,677	146,222	2,083	^{Yen} 325,523
North Chūsei	6,764	65,436	4,384	132,196
South Chūsei	11,400	94,623	300	207,694
North Zenla	6,700	106,896	1,375	205,934
South Zenla	14,000	98,754	6,703	231,550
North Keishō	15,412	105,308	10,260	267,344
South Keishō	17,650	100,176	6,464	242,324
Kōkai	20,563	73,679	341	183,068
South Heian	23,906	110,757	5,435	245,086
North Heian	13,000	112,098	2,779	210,270
Kōgen	22,442	88,891	3,075	155,757
South Kankyō	9,300	72,297	5,408	151,110
North Kankyō	40,000	81,827	1,516	109,908
Total	184,814	1,256,964	50,123	2,667,764
1914	130,649	1,252,076	73,943	2,455,339
1913	451,731	1,184,118	72,834	2,697,556
1912	776,023	1,068,196	44,221	2,789,921
1911	578,013	729,938	98,986	2,221,946

Expenditure for Fiscal Year 1915.

Province	Civil Engineering	Sanitation & Hospitals	Relief & Charity	Industrial Encouragement	Education	Exhibition	Reserve Funds	Miscellaneous	Total
Keiki . . .	93,005	7,632	1,700	77,936	117,460	7,500	6,813	13,477	^{Yen} 325,523
North Chūsei .	39,655	4,537	556	47,222	30,249	4,458	1,430	4,089	132,196
South Chūsei .	65,493	6,660	1,000	63,317	57,366	4,800	2,950	6,108	207,694
North Zenla .	45,558	7,550	910	79,488	57,090	4,000	4,536	6,802	205,934
South Zenla .	58,480	9,636	1,120	99,251	39,361	7,236	10,067	6,399	231,550
North Keishō .	81,975	12,729	1,400	87,033	56,647	5,000	14,000	8,560	267,344
South Keishō .	67,269	14,856	1,180	69,268	69,647	3,500	9,062	7,542	242,324
Kōkai . . .	64,099	7,170	885	52,825	45,716	5,220	2,474	4,679	183,068
South Heian .	74,553	6,800	1,250	58,912	87,474	4,200	5,000	6,897	245,086
North Heian .	50,486	4,992	830	66,897	71,284	4,114	7,451	4,216	210,270
Kōgen . . .	44,586	4,006	435	44,293	51,196	4,175	3,000	4,066	155,757
South Kankyō.	56,500	3,370	650	36,130	43,791	4,300	2,000	4,369	151,110
North Kankyō.	19,619	3,822	432	28,942	50,090	2,840	2,248	1,915	108,908
Total. .	761,278	93,760	12,348	811,514	777,371	61,343	71,031	79,119	2,667,764
1914 . . .	738,914	98,902	10,388	765,356	725,677	—	49,360	66,742	2,455,339
1913 . . .	926,717	86,763	6,839	611,155	697,128	—	—	67,468	2,396,074
1912 . . .	984,060	89,738	12,608	555,781	636,346	—	—	59,595	2,338,128
1911 . . .	634,890	81,485	6,440	205,653	414,901	—	—	102,554	1,445,923

15. Village Office Accounts.

Unlike the expenses of Provinces, Prefectures, or Districts, those of Villages are not defrayed from the State Treasury. The expenses of Village Offices are defrayed from additional levies on the rural house-tax or urban building-tax and the land-tax, from fees given to villages as commission for collecting State taxes, and from the income derived from village properties. The management of Village Office accounts being now under the strict supervision of District Magistracies, they have been brought into good order.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of Village Offices for the fiscal year 1914 as compared with the preceding year :—

Income.

Description	Amount		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1915	1914	
Additional Levies	Yen 2,249,455	Yen 2,331,832	- Yen 82,377
Receipts from Village Property . . .	21,832	21,702	+ 130
Fees given to Villages for collecting State Taxes	272,422	258,222	+ 14,200
Surplus from Preceding Year	257,306	189,554	+ 67,752
Contributions and Sundries	55,140	57,982	- 2,842
Total	2,856,155	2,859,289	- 3,137

Expenditure

Description	Amount		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1915	1914	
Salaries	Yen 2,101,333	Yen 2,071,246	+ Yen 30,087
Office Expenses	534,321	493,048	+ 41,273
Other Expenses	16,470	28,910	- 12,440
Funds Provided	204,031	266,082	- 62,051
Total	2,856,155	2,859,289	- 3,131

The decrease in village accounts since the fiscal year 1914 is mainly due to the amalgamation of villages, while the increase in building and other expenses is on account of the construction of village offices, necessitated by village readjustment.

Village wards (里洞) were often possessed of certain properties and the income derived therefrom was kept separate from that of the village as a whole. But the income thus obtained, aggregating some 100,000 yen yearly, was for the future to be merged into the village accounts.

16. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.

Undertakings maintained with the interest derived from the Imperial Donation Fund of 17,398,000 yen, which was distributed



Training in Sericulture supported by Imperial Donation Fund.



Training in Silk Spinning supported by Same Fund.



Training in Weaving supported by Same Fund.

among Prefectures and Districts immediately after the annexation, showed good results. The total amount of interest derived from these distributed funds annually aggregates 869,900 *yen*, 6/10 of which is designated for undertakings affording means of livelihood, 3/10 for educational works, and 1/10 for relief works.

A. Undertakings affording Means of Livelihood.

These undertakings were aimed at affording means of livelihood to the *Yangban* and literati class, many of whom had no permanent occupation or substantial property, as well as to unemployed Koreans. These undertakings being carefully selected so that they might be varied to accord with local conditions, training stations for sericulture, filature, weaving, agriculture, fishing, manufacture of paper, hemp cloth, matting, and charcoal, etc., were established. Institutions of this nature giving a long-term training were in operation in 112 centres in the year 1914, and the number of persons receiving instruction was 2,050, bringing the total to 9,989 since the inauguration of these undertakings. Many stations giving short-term training in making tools for sericulture, filature, rope-twisting, or fishing were also established in places in which Provincial Governments are located, and those trained in them number several thousands each year. The result of these measures is that a marked impetus has already been given to the advancement of local industry. Especially is it noticeable that many young men of the *Yangban* and literati class, who formerly despised physical work, have begun to change their attitude. Many of them, after receiving a training in the above-mentioned institutions, have taken up agricultural or industrial work as a permanent occupation. Moreover, it is a matter for congratulation that many of the women, who in former days spent their time mostly in idleness, have received training in sericulture, filature, knitting, weaving, and other works, and are showing their appreciation by steadily pursuing such employments.

B. Educational Works.

In educational undertakings the aim was principally to subsidize public common schools or private schools according to local conditions. Schools receiving such subsidies are 398 Public Common Schools, 6 Private Schools, and one Kindergarten. Of these, 134 Public Common Schools were established during the fiscal year 1911

by the aid of such subsidies, 107 in the fiscal year 1912, 23 in the fiscal year 1913, and 33 in the present fiscal year.

C. Relief Work.

With regard to giving relief during a famine or other calamity, the interest derived from the fund is mainly used in purchasing and distributing seed-grain, farming tools, food stuffs, etc. According to the locality or the nature of the calamity, medicine and pecuniary donations, for rebuilding dwellings or for the purchase of clothes, may be given, or loans made. During the fiscal year 1914 no marked calamity calling for relief measures occurred.

The following table gives the amount of the Imperial Donation Fund distributed according to provinces, the income derived from the Fund and other sources, and the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1914 as allotted to the various works undertaken :—

Province	Amount of Fund allotted	Estimated Income					Total
		Interest from Fund	Interest from Bank Deposits	Miscella- neous Receipts	Surplus from Preceding Year	Amount transferred from Permanent Fund	
Keiki	2,644,500	132,225	1,129	42,692	88,392	—	^{Yen} 264,438
North Chūsei . .	794,000	39,700	200	3,915	21,623	—	65,438
South Chūsei . .	1,457,700	74,772	512	270	44,422	—	119,976
North Zenla . .	1,314,800	67,159	128	260	18,865	—	86,412
South Zenla . .	1,694,000	86,392	613	9,886	51,738	—	148,629
North Keishō . .	2,041,300	104,163	375	13,948	23,562	—	142,048
South Keishō . .	1,577,700	80,515	1,183	8,025	36,618	—	126,341
Kōkai	1,094,000	56,696	709	271	27,845	—	85,521
South Heian . .	1,046,000	54,060	404	1,166	29,136	—	84,766
North Heian . .	1,149,000	59,099	306	2,214	27,179	—	88,798
Kōgen	1,146,000	58,478	642	7,919	26,171	—	93,210
South Kankyō . .	883,000	44,742	255	94	23,900	—	68,991
North Kankyō . .	556,000	28,119	255	61	21,600	—	50,035
Total . . .	17,398,000	886,120	6,711	90,721	441,051	—	1,424,603
1914	17,398,000	881,217	10,681	79,494	456,106	3,219	1,430,717
1913	—	872,868	9,320	27,321	481,005	4,290	1,394,804
1912	—	870,396	10,415	12,287	444,364	24,770	1,362,233
1911	—	869,900	4,890	2,903	304,403	102,797	1,284,893

Province	Estimated Expenditure							Total
	Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Fund	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Reserve Fund	
Keiki	129,292	39,668	72,725	900	—	50	21,803	^{Yen} 264,438
North Chūsei . .	29,587	11,910	21,835	842	—	—	1,264	65,438
South Chūsei . .	55,283	22,585	7,528	620	7,398	5	26,547	119,976
North Zenla . .	44,571	21,722	6,672	570	6,574	—	6,303	86,412
South Zenla . .	77,821	25,416	10,156	552	9,512	—	25,172	148,629
North Keishō . .	76,056	31,178	10,393	612	10,065	—	13,744	142,048
South Keishō . .	62,922	24,365	8,121	483	7,568	—	22,882	126,341
Kōkai	46,522	16,410	5,470	709	—	—	16,410	85,521
South Heian . .	33,826	16,219	5,406	405	5,434	16	23,460	84,766
North Heian . .	39,094	17,241	5,785	650	5,785	—	20,243	88,793
Kōgen	53,138	17,543	5,848	642	5,730	—	10,309	93,210
South Kankyo . .	30,000	13,245	4,415	255	1,590	—	19,486	68,991
North Kankyo . .	21,674	8,340	2,780	300	1	—	16,940	50,035
Total . .	699,786	265,842	167,134	7,550	59,657	71	224,563	1,424,603
1914	666,125	261,371	149,614	7,221	71,652	71	274,663	1,430,717
1913	619,618	266,771	123,474	7,139	84,497	69	200,107	1,301,675
1912	491,775	280,772	10,118	5,220	35,060	976	—	823,920
1911	445,067	325,658	1,076	3,166	56,296	796	—	832,059

17. Work by former Japanese or Foreign Settlement Municipalities.

Japanese and foreign settlement municipalities ceased to exist by March 31 of the year under review as a result of the readjustment of local administration. These settlements have done good work during their existence. Of foreign settlements, the one maintained in Jinsen (Chemulpo) by nationals of Japan and several Occidental Powers did especially good work in maintaining good streets and sanitation, in laying out a public park and cemetery, and so on. Japanese settlement municipalities existed in twelve places and maintained 22 common schools, 6 girls' higher schools, 4 commercial schools, 6 kindergartens, 15 general and isolation hospitals, 5 parks, 10 shrines, 11 fire brigades, 4 waterworks,

8 crematories, 11 cemeteries, etc. During eight years, ending March 31, 1914, the aggregate expenditure met by these Japanese municipalities reached 14,127,166 *yen*, of which 3,392,638 *yen* was spent on waterworks, 2,862,550 *yen* on education, 1,409,708 *yen* on excavating and reclaiming work in Fusan Harbour, 955,549 *yen* on sanitation, 534,475 *yen* on civil engineering work, 351,518 *yen* on hospitals in Keijō, Jinsen, Fusan, and Genzan, 186,289 *yen* on Police, 107,076 *yen* on reclaiming work in Jinsen and Genzan Harbours, and 85,343 *yen* on street improvement in Fusan.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Japanese and foreign settlements, public buildings, properties, liabilities, etc. maintained or incurred by them were transferred to the newly instituted Prefectural Municipalities, except the Japanese schools which were transferred to School Associations.

18. Japanese School Associations.

In places other than cities or open ports in which Japanese Municipalities were organized, the education of Japanese children was conducted by so-called School Associations, which were recognized as juridical persons so far as educational work carried on by the compulsory levy of fees and other public dues from Japanese residents was concerned; the Associations were also authorized to conduct sanitary matters to meet the needs of the localities served by them.

Simultaneously with the abolition of Japanese Municipalities, all public works conducted by such municipalities were transferred to the new Prefectural Municipalities as already stated. But educational measures for Japanese children could not be transferred to the local administration proper, which bears on Koreans and Japanese alike, because existing conditions in the Peninsula still required different educational treatment for Koreans and Japanese. The Regulations for School Associations, revised in October 1913, being enforced on April 1, 1914, a School Association was organized in each Urban Prefecture, and the educational measures hitherto carried out by the Japanese Municipalities were transferred to those associations.

According to the revised Regulations, (1) the Prefect acts *ex-officio* as superintendent of a School Association, provided the jurisdictional district of the association covers that of the Urban Prefecture, otherwise the superintendent is selected from among Japanese persons of means and reputation residing in the district;

(2) the School Association covering the jurisdictional district of a Prefecture is controlled by the Governor-General and Provincial Governor, while those organized outside Urban Prefectures are controlled by the District Magistrate, Provincial Governor, and Governor-General; (3) sanitary measures hitherto conducted by school associations are taken out of their charge by the new regulations, their activity being limited to educational undertakings only; (4) formation or dissolution of an association, and alteration of the jurisdictional district of the association must be decided by a two-thirds majority or more of the members, or by special deliberation. The association being self-governing, in contrast to other local government offices, it has a council, members of which are elected by Japanese residents paying fees and other public dues for educational purposes. The annual budget of each association must be approved by this council. The total number of associations was 284 and by them 291 Common Schools, 4 Girls' High Schools, 2 Girls' Industrial High Schools, 2 Commercial Schools, 2 Primary Commercial Schools, and 8 Kindergartens were being maintained at the end of the present fiscal year (March 31, 1915).

The following table shows the general accounts of the School Associations estimated for the fiscal year 1915 :—

Province	No. of Associations	Revenue			
		Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total
Keiki	26	192,326	57,097	120,188	Yen 369,611
North Chūsei . . .	12	8,245	7,080	20,498	35,823
South Chūsei . . .	25	31,324	14,153	23,022	68,499
North Zenla	26	35,312	21,913	27,065	84,290
South Zenla	28	41,826	23,055	32,255	97,136
North Keishō . . .	33	38,757	19,534	23,860	82,151
South Keishō . . .	52	105,062	48,863	86,355	240,280
Kōkai	16	15,896	12,856	18,080	46,832
South Heian	15	45,262	25,182	43,433	113,876
North Heian	17	13,410	14,366	24,034	51,810
Kōgen	13	8,768	7,843	7,871	24,482

(Continued)

Province	No. of Associations	Revenue			Total
		Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Other Receipts	
South Kankyō . . .	14	33,482	12,951	14,060	^{Yen} 60,493
North Kankyō . . .	7	18,742	8,033	15,972	42,747
Total	284	588,412	272,928	456,692	1,318,030
1914	251	601,364	167,702	426,863	1,195,929
1913	196	220,048	118,162	212,896	551,106
1912	165	193,717	91,342	117,833	402,892
1911	97	82,193	48,192	44,744	175,129

Province	Expenditure				Amount per Capita
	Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
Keiki	25,322	280,868	63,421	^{Yen} 369,611	^{Yen} 8.91
North Chūsei . . .	3,202	20,654	11,967	35,823	6.64
South Chūsei . . .	10,252	42,067	16,180	68,499	8.98
North Zenla . . .	9,443	55,797	19,090	84,290	7.36
South Zenla . . .	11,960	55,968	29,208	97,136	8.82
North Keishō . . .	9,324	57,711	15,116	82,151	7.46
South Keishō . . .	18,668	169,503	52,109	240,280	5.70
Kōkai	4,756	33,608	8,468	46,832	8.45
South Heian . . .	3,877	85,598	24,401	113,876	10.54
North Heian . . .	4,539	39,115	8,156	51,810	5.84
Kōgen	2,172	17,416	4,894	24,482	7.27
South Kankyō . . .	6,815	44,510	9,168	60,493	10.41
North Kankyō . . .	6,749	25,562	10,436	42,747	9.08
Total	117,079	928,377	272,574	1,318,030	9.31
1914	118,160	810,988	266,780	1,195,929	8.99
1913	82,076	353,287	115,742	551,106	8.70
1912	70,577	241,154	91,164	402,892	9.29
1911	31,954	101,043	42,132	175,129	3.25

19. Certification of Real Estate.

For the indication of legal rights of real estate, there was no public certification or registration in Korea except by the "*Mun-Kui*" (文記), which was a kind of note of sale and delivery given by the seller to the purchaser. By the Regulations for Certifying Land and Buildings, issued in 1906, a contract relating to sale, gift, exchange, or mortgage of real estate was first guaranteed by official certification. Another set of Regulations for Certifying Ownership of Land and Buildings being promulgated in 1908, official certification was further extended so as to cover preservation of ownership of real estate. Prefectural and District Magistracies were charged with approval of applications submitted for certifying legal rights of immovable property. This certification not adequately securing legal guarantee in setting up property right of real estate against a third person, or not covering all legal rights concerning immovable property, the registration system of immovable property as conducted by law courts ought to be adopted as is the case in Japan. But the registration system, which can only be applied to those places in which cadastre books are provided as the result of land survey, could not be immediately adopted in Korea where land survey is not yet completed. Therefore the registration law of Japan was made to apply in Korea by *Seirei* No. 9, promulgated in March 1912, and was to be enforced in places where the land survey was completed. However, the regulations for certifying real estate were modified in March 1912, so as to set up legal right against a third person, and these modified regulations are to be in operation until the Registration Law can be enforced throughout the whole Peninsula. Dealing with registration of real estate by law courts will be described in the 23rd Section, entitled "Enforcement of Registration System." The number of cases of official certification dealt with in Prefectural and District Magistracies during the past few years is shown in the following table :—

Year	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. of Official Certification	91,414	121,029	161,279	297,580	618,408

20. Imperial Donation Relief Funds.

As for the relief of calamity-stricken people, expenses are to be defrayed from Local Expenses Funds, Imperial Donation Funds, and the State Revenue, but if the effects of the calamity are so great that the funds from those three sources can not bear the expense the deficit is to be made up from the State revenues. When the Emperor Meiji died in 1912, 200,000 *yen* was granted by His Majesty the Emperor and 115,000 *yen* also in the present year when the Empress Dowager Shoken died. To these Imperial donations the 100,000 *yen* apportioned in the budgets of the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 as relief funds was added, and the so-called Imperial Donation Relief Fund was created as a special account under the care of the Governor-General by the administrative ordinance issued in March 1914, and the interest derived from this fund is devoted to affording relief to the distressed.

In July and September of 1914, when storms and floods visited several provinces in northern Korea, 5,895 *yen* was given to the calamity-stricken people of these localities out of this fund, while 9,800 *yen* was bestowed from the private purse of Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress. Contrasting these measures with the old régime, during which such gifts were hardly ever made on similar occasions, the newly-annexed subjects were deeply impressed by Their Majesties' great mercy and benevolence.

In addition, a certain amount derived from the Local Expenses Funds, State Revenues, and Imperial Donation Fund (created at the time of the annexation) was also distributed among these calamity-stricken provinces.

21. Government Charity Asylum.

The Government Charity Asylum, which was reorganized in 1911, was gradually improved and brought into working order. The taking care of the insane being transferred to the charge of the Government-General Hospital in April 1913, the Asylum is to-day exercising proper care over orphans and in the training of the blind and of deaf-mutes. The proper supervision of these orphans, numbering 55, was secured by introducing a sort of family life with a "mother superintendent" for each dormitory, and the giving of a primary education and a simple manual training, the reforming

of their habits, and the providing of proper sanitation being systematically conducted, they are showing much improvement. Those graduating from the primary school, if anxious to follow an agricultural calling, are sent to the agricultural farm attached to this institution. The farm covers an area of 170 *cho* of cultivated land and forest, and 29 students are accommodated there. The work of properly educating or training the blind and deaf-mutes was begun in 1913, when 45 of these unfortunates were taken in, while 28 more i. e. 20 male blind, 3 female blind, 4 male deaf-mutes, and 1 female deaf-mute, were admitted in 1914 into the institution. The blind chiefly receive training in massage and acupuncture, while deaf-mutes receive simple manual training. Of these inmates, several voluntarily applied for admission. It is also a matter for congratulation that this institution graduated 15 students from a rapid training course for the blind, and these are making use of their training in massage to maintain themselves in a respectable manner.

III. JUSTICE.

22. Law Courts.

Since the modified organic regulations of law courts came into force in April 1912, there has been practically no change in the number of law courts, except that five branch offices of Local Courts were abolished in April 1914, owing to the development in communication facilities, and that three detached offices of Local Courts were created, chiefly for the purpose of dealing with registration. Law Courts in the Peninsula included one Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, and eight Local Courts with 55 branches and 3 detached offices at the end of the year under review. Their judicial forces comprised 202 Judges, 59 Procurators, 4 Chief Clerks, 4 Interpreter-Secretaries, and 397 Clerks and Interpreters, of whom 37 Judges, 10 Procurators, and 153 Clerks and Interpreters were Koreans. But these Korean Judges and Procurators only attend to civil cases between Koreans and criminal cases in which Koreans are the defendants. The hearing in a Local Court, where the first instance trial is conducted, was placed under a single judge as a general principle, a collegiate hearing being limited to special cases of an important nature, in order to avoid any unnecessary delay in procedure. As often alluded to in previous Annual Reports, Japanese civil and criminal laws have been applied to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike as a general principle since April 1912, while certain exceptions have been made for Koreans so as to give them the benefit of their own peculiar usages. With regard to civil cases among Koreans, it is noticeable that they are peculiarly interested in disputes about the boundaries of their private grave-yards usually located on mountain slopes, customarily called *San-pan-chi chang* (山版之爭), while divorce cases, mostly brought by wives, show a tendency to increase in recent years. In criminal cases, most of the capital offences consist in the murder of husbands by adulterous wives assisted by their lovers, or are committed by robbers; and extorting a ransom, especially by desecrating a tomb, is a most common crime.

The administration of justice in the Peninsula is now carried out without any unnecessary delay, in spite of the fact that judicial cases, criminal or civil, are yearly on the increase, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Preliminary Examination in Criminal Cases	Cases submitted for Examination by Procurator	Total	
	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total				
1912	Received	37,901	2,587	234	40,722	12,431	1,091	173	13,695	464	25,387	80,268
	Decided	34,954	2,120	217	37,291	12,128	1,036	164	13,328	405	24,969	75,993
1913	Received	38,274	3,319	377	41,970	15,774	1,374	146	17,294	587	31,700	91,551
	Decided	35,248	2,758	339	38,345	15,526	1,327	130	16,933	503	31,047	86,878
1914	Received	36,462	3,252	593	40,307	16,597	1,369	159	18,125	669	35,486	94,587
	Decided	34,077	2,818	520	37,415	16,322	1,288	143	17,753	550	34,772	90,490

In addition to judicial cases mentioned in the above table, there are non-litigable cases, such as receiving registration of juridical persons, executing wills, administering properties of incompetent persons, etc., and these also show a considerable increase.

23. Enforcement of Registration System.

Since the Regulations relating to civil cases in Korea were enforced in 1912, the provisions of the Japanese civil law have been applied to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike. With regard to immovable property a provision of the civil law declares that "the acquisition and loss and alteration of real rights relating to immovables cannot be set up against third persons" unless the registration is made in a law court. Although certifying the transfer of real estate by administrative offices was, as already mentioned, modified so as to set up the legal right against a third person, yet such certification, limiting the guarantee of ownership and mortgage, does not cover superficies, emphyteusis, servitudes, liens, preferential rights, etc., as is the case in registration. Therefore the Registration Law of Japan was introduced into Korea in April 1912 by *Seirei* No. 9, and it was to be enforced in places where land survey was completed and cadastre books were instituted. In 12 prefectures and 17 towns where the land survey was completed during the fiscal year 1913, the registration law was enforced on the first of May 1914, and Local Courts, with their branches and detached offices, now effect registration of real estates.

Of registration relating to other than real estates, the law courts up to this time have dealt with the registration of a legal

being, a commercial company, and other commercial matters according to the Civil Case Regulations of Chosen and the Company Regulations. With the enforcement of the new Regulations of People's Bank Associations and the new Shipping Regulations in the fiscal year under review (1914), the registration of People's Bank Associations and of merchant ships is also being dealt with by law courts.

24. Police Summary Judgment.

In the Peninsula, minor offences relating to gambling or causing bodily harm, or to a violation of administrative ordinances, which would ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of the lowest court, are adjudicated by the police instead of by ordinary judicial procedure. As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the experience of past years of police summary judgment has amply demonstrated its exceeding utility.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year 1914 by police summary judgment reached 32,333, involving 50,105 offenders, being an increase of 2,486 cases involving 3,930 offenders upon that of the previous year. Of the persons implicated in these cases, 48,763 persons were sentenced, 71 proved their innocence, and 21 were acquitted.

It goes without saying that any defendant, Korean, Japanese, or foreigner, not content with summary judgment, may apply for trial by an ordinary law court. During the year 1914, 48 appeals for trial by ordinary law courts were made, 9 of which resulted in acquittal.

25. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.

Law Courts also exercise good offices in civil disputes. But, in places where Local Courts or branches are not located, chiefs of police stations are authorized to exercise their good offices in bringing about an amicable settlement in minor civil disputes coming under the jurisdiction of the lowest court. The people, especially the Koreans, are beginning to appreciate this procedure for the settlement of minor civil disputes, as it avoids expense and unnecessary delay, and is not conducted arbitrarily. The total number of civil disputes receiving such good offices during the year 1914 reached 13,357, a decrease of 265 compared with the preceding year. Of

these cases, 5,993 were amicably settled, 3,030 met with failure, 3,764 were withdrawn, 99 were indeterminate or rejected, and 446 were still pending.

26. Public Notaries and Bailiffs.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Regulations for Notarial Act in force in Japan being adopted in the Peninsula by *Seirei* No. 3, issued in March 1913, the procedure for authenticating legal documents was thereby established, so that it is anticipated that many of the legal disputes among the people will be avoided.

Detailed Enforcing Regulations of Notarial Act were issued in the same month, by which a clerk of a Local Court other than Keijō Local Court can *ex-officio* act as a public notary for the time being, present conditions in the Peninsula not requiring the establishment of a professional public notary. But a professional public notary was appointed in large cities like Keijō. During the year 1914, the total number of cases authenticated by public notaries reached 791.

With regard to the duty of an executor in distraining property belonging to debtors failing to repay loans, the office of professional bailiff or *huissier* is not yet recognized in the Peninsula, although existent in Japan. As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, clerks of law courts are, as a general rule, authorized to make such distraint, and a policeman, or a gendarme discharging police functions, may be appointed by the court to act as bailiff. In Fusan, Keijō, and several other places chiefly populated by Japanese, where a bailiff can maintain an independent living, professional bailiffs have been appointed. The public auction of immovable property situated in inconvenient places is or should be conducted by the District Magistrate.

During the year 1914, the total number of distraints of property and of warrants issued reached 126,258, being an increase of 57,996 on that of the preceding year. Of 126,258 cases, 6,519 were treated by clerks of Law Courts, 68,673 by the police, and 51,066 by professional bailiffs.

27. Prisons.

The prisons of the Government-General follow the prison system in vogue in Japan, with certain exceptions. The duty regarding

prison administration discharged by the Minister of Justice in Japan is discharged in the Peninsula by the Governor-General. A more liberal treatment was afforded prisoners, and food other than that provided by the prison may be supplied them, should they so desire. In the selection of outdoor work for convicts, no restrictive regulation was drawn up, but the choice was left to the discretion of the Prison Governor. There were nine prisons and thirteen branches at the end of December 1914. It is still a matter for regret that the grouping of prisoners according to the nature of the crime, age, individual disposition, etc., in most of the prisons, Keijō Prison excepted, is rather difficult at present, as their accommodation can not yet sufficiently be extended to cope with the annual increase in prisoners.

It was planned to concentrate all long-term convicts in Keijō Prison so that the other prisons might have more accommodation for prisoners serving light sentences.

To effect moral reform, religious or moral teaching is given, individually and collectively, to all prisoners, whether convicted or awaiting trial. For the education of Korean prisoners who are under the age of eighteen, primary lessons in Japanese, arithmetic, and ethics are given.

In order to encourage manual labour among the prisoners, those made to engage in labour numbered 7,973 or ninety-three per cent. of the total number of prisoners at the end of the year under review. A brick and earthen pipe manufacturing station, maintained by Keijō Prison, gives employment to a certain number of prisoners. The receipts obtained from various prison undertakings in the fiscal year 1914 amounted to 162,630 *yen*, an increase of 3,438 *yen* on the preceding fiscal year.

28. Pardons under New Régime.

Under the new régime, any offenders against the law of the land are promptly dealt with. On the other hand, pardons have been granted by Imperial grace to convicts, and even to persons awaiting trial, whenever an important event has occurred. In the time of the annexation of Korea by Japan 1,711 Koreans, convicted or awaiting trial, received this grace.

When the Emperor Meiji died in September 1912, His Majesty the Emperor granted pardon to 4,767 criminals in the Peninsula, of whom 43 received a general pardon, 1,491 special

pardon, and 3,233 had their sentences commuted. In the year under review (1914), when the Empress Dowager Shoken died, 8,772 prisoners (including Koreans, Japanese, and even Chinese) had their sentences commuted by the Imperial grace.

29. Special Pardon to Conspiracy Case Prisoners.

The conspiracy case against the life of Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Chosen, and the final hearing of it, resulting in Baron Yun Chiho and his five fellow-prisoners being sentenced to six years' penal servitude, were fully treated of in the Annual Report for 1912. On the demise of the Empress Shoken they were favoured with a reduction in their sentences by one-fourth of the term. There was still left more than two years and nine months for them to serve as their term did not expire until November 24, 1918. In view, however, of the fact that since their imprisonment they had behaved themselves well, not only faithfully following the prison rules and discipline but showing their sincere repentance, the Governor-General submitted a petition to His Majesty the Emperor for grace of special pardon on their behalf. On the tenth of February 1915, His Majesty the Emperor magnanimously granted them a special pardon by reason of his great love and mercy. When the Imperial Instruction relative to this special pardon was received on the thirteenth of that month, the Imperial will granting special pardon was immediately communicated to these prisoners. Before their release, the Governor-General gave the Prison Governor an instruction. In the instruction, after clearly pointing out the magnanimity of the Imperial will in granting their special pardon, the Governor-General stated "it is especially necessary that sound advice should be given to them." The instruction further went on as follows :—

"It is now nearly five years since the new régime was introduced into this country, and there is no doubt that the policy, framed to enhance the welfare of the country, and to give peace and tranquillity to its people, has been in general very effective, and the minds of the people at large are now at ease. Nevertheless, not only have some people gone abroad with minds still biased and unable to appreciate the true motive of the new administration, and who now pass their days in dreaming of impossible schemes, or in speaking or acting in a seditious way, but it is quite possible that even in the country itself there are

still people who, deceived by these sedition-mongers, entertain absurd ideas and vain hopes. Now that the foundation of the administration in the Peninsula, however, has been firmly established, no matter what conspiracy may be conceived, or however often the assassination of the Governor-General may be attempted or accomplished, not the slightest change will be wrought in the situation as a whole. The only result of such events taking place would simply be the compelling of the Government to take stricter measures for the maintenance of peace and order, greatly impeding thereby the progress of the policy for the reconciliation of the people to the new order of things. It is quite easy to see that nothing good would proceed from the actual occurrence of such contingency but that unexpected disaster would ensue. Prior to annexation Korea suffered from maladministration for many long years, all Government organs being in a very slack condition and the people themselves at the bottom-most depths of weakness and exhaustion. At the present time, order having been restored, all institutions are in a sound condition and the national wealth and public welfare are steadily advancing. All this results from the new administration. Especially is it to be noted that the fundamental policy taken in Chosen is not to make the country and its people a dependent dominion and a subject people as is the case with other nations *vis-a-vis* their colonies, but to open up the country and guide and assist its people to civilization. It has already been frequently declared that it is the intention of the new administration to make the country an integral part of the Empire, as well as to make its people true subjects of His Majesty, so that the happiness of both Koreans and Japanese may be enhanced. This is evident from the result of the new administration carried out during the past five years. I believe that Yun Chiho and his five fellow-prisoners are intelligent enough to see and understand this real feature of the new administration, and hope that, seeing that they have shown themselves sincerely penitent of their past conduct, they will, after they have been released, not only behave themselves correctly but take up the right course of life, becoming good and respected citizens in order to respond to the boundless favour shown them by the Emperor. In conveying the Imperial will for their special pardon, you, the Prison Governor, are instructed to give them thoroughly sound advice on the lines thus set forth."

In conformity with the Governor-General's instruction, these prisoners were finally released. They were greatly touched by the

Imperial favour thus granting them unexpected release, and heartily appreciated the merciful treatment accorded them, a treatment almost impossible for them to expect under the old régime.

30. Temporary Leave, etc.

The prison administration not only endeavoured to make advance in the more humane treatment of criminals, but neglected no means to prevent the repetition of crimes by prisoners after their release from prison. The good behaviour or reformation of convicts was encouraged by granting temporary leave, following the example of Japan. During the year 1914, 5 Japanese and 180 Korean convicts, making a total of 185, were allowed temporary leave, showing an increase of 76 upon the preceding year.

Suspension of execution of penalty was unknown to Korean criminal law, but, with the extension of the application of the criminal law of Japan to Chosen, Koreans now share that privilege with Japanese. During the year 1914, those granted stay of execution of penalty numbered 519, of whom 350 were Koreans, 167 Japanese, and 2 were foreigners (Chinese).

31. Protection of Released Prisoners.

Undertakings or measures concerning the protection of discharged criminals being of great importance in criminal administration, the authorities concerned are striving to put them into effective operation by organizing Associations for the Protection of ex-Convicts. Such associations were formed in most of the places in which prisons or branch prisons are located, which now number twenty. But the number of prisoners released being yearly on the increase, the funds raised by the associations cannot meet the expenses incurred, so in 1913 it was arranged to give them a Government subsidy amounting to 5,000 *yen* yearly. Those receiving the protection of these associations reached 1,392 during the year 1914, being an increase of 889 upon the preceding year.

IV. PEACE AND ORDER.

32. Defence.

Tranquillity now practically prevails throughout the Peninsula, and warlike operations by the garrison army are hardly required, except for the occasional appearance of bands of brigands or highway robbers, and such should rather be dealt with by the gendarmery or police. Consequently, the many small military detachments scattered among the various districts were called in and quartered at the principal stations of the companies or battalions to which they belonged, except those on the frontier where Manchurian bandits often made raids. Lieutenant-General Ando, who has been Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army since February 1912, was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Iguchi in January 1915.

The health of the garrison army and of the marine forces at the Naval Defence Stations was in general well maintained, only a few cases of malaria manifesting themselves.

33. Police System.

A. Organization.

As readjusted at the time of the annexation, the police system in the Peninsula consisted of the police proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions, and police administration was conducted by placing all the police forces and gendarmeries under the uniform command and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief of Garrison Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* the Director-General of Police Affairs in the central office, and of the Chief of the Divisional Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* Director of the Police Affairs in the provinces. As to their distribution, although gendarmes were stationed in such districts as required the presence of military police in order to provide against insurgents or for other purposes, and ordinary police were stationed in towns, open ports, or at various points along the railway lines, the jurisdictional districts of the police system were so arranged as to be conterminous with the administrative divisions of the Peninsula to a still greater extent, so

that the police or gendarmery might render assistance in the execution of administrative measures undertaken by local governments. When the administrative divisions of Prefectures and Districts were readjusted in the year 1914, it was arranged to maintain a Police Station, or a Gendarme Detachment discharging the functions of a Police Station, in places where District Magistracies were located. 19 police stations located in sea-ports or on the coast are discharging the functions of maritime police, controlling smugglers, fishing poachers, etc., 25 steamers and steam launches being attached to them. The number of police organs distributed throughout the Peninsula, and the number of those engaged in police administration at the end of the fiscal year 1914, are given in the following table :—

Description	Number of Offices							Number of Forces						
Ordinary Police	Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Department	Police Station	Sub-Police Stations	Police Boxes in Country	Police Boxes in Towns	Total	Director-General of Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Directors	Police Secretaries	Police Inspector	Police Captains	Policemen	Native Assistant Policemen
	1	13	101	4	509	108	738	1	13	3	35	268	2,381	3,054
														5,755

Description	Number of Offices							Number of Forces						
Gendarmes discharging ordinary Police Functions	Headquarters of Garrison Gendarmery	Gendarmery quartered in Provinces	Gendarme Detachments	Divisional Gendarmes	Detachments of Gendarmes	Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes	Total	Officers	Sergeants	First class Privates	Native Assistants			Total
	1	13	77	98	317	501	1,007	112	773	2,525	4,749			8,159

The General Police Affairs Department, controlling the police administration and sanitation in all Provinces, had also direct charge of police and hygienic administration in the city of Keijo, but transferred this to the charge of the Keiki Provincial Police Department in March 1914, when the police organic regulations were modified.

B. Native Assistants.

Of the police force totalling 5,755 and of the gendarmery force discharging police duty totalling 8,159, native assistants numbered as many as 3,054 in the police force proper and 4,749 in the gendarmery. Although independent duty has not as yet been assigned to native assistants, they are gradually improving in their discipline and also in their acquaintance with the new national language.

C. Police Training.

A Police Training School being maintained in Keijo, all Japanese police candidates are trained in this school for three months, and the graduates are assigned to police stations in which vacancies occur, while Korean candidates are trained by their respective Provincial Police Departments, except in the case of Keiki Province in which such training is entrusted to the Training School.

34. Law relating to Administrative Execution.

With regard to compulsory enforcement in the execution of administrative measures, no provisions for general regulations existing, temporary measures were undertaken as occasion required. But, as such temporary measures might often impair the private rights or interests of the people, the Law relating to Administrative Execution and its Detailed Enforcing Regulations were promulgated in July and August 1914, and they came into operation on the first of September. (1) This law authorizes administrative authorities concerned to detain drunkards, lunatics, or those requiring relief, and others acting violently, quarrelling, or threatening danger, and provisionally to restrain the carrying of arms and other injurious articles, providing such detention does not exceed more than three days and such provisional restraint more than thirty days. (2) In order to provide for the safety of life and property, or for sanitary measures, the administrative authorities can make compulsory use of private properties. (3) Unlicensed prostitutes are to be subjected to a doctor's examination in order to prevent any possible spread of contagious diseases and detained in a specified hospital if necessary. By the enactment of this law and its enforcing regulations, the function of administrative authorities concerning administrative restraint on individual liberties and certain obligations to be observed by the people were more clearly defined, and the administration can now be more effectively carried out.

35. Measures taken when Japan engaged in the European War.

Peace and order in the Peninsula, though firmly established under the present régime, might easily be disturbed by wild rumours

arising in connection with the European war in which Japan is also participating, so, when the Imperial Government declared its discontinuance of foreign relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary in August 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the present great European war, the Governor-General of Chosen issued a proclamation in which he declared that Imperial subjects, officials or people, in the Peninsula, while faithfully observing loyalty to the State in conformity with the Imperial will, should rely upon the Imperial power and peacefully engage in their respective occupations as usual, and not allow themselves to be disturbed by wild rumours. In order to overcome the economic distress or inconvenience caused by the war, which undoubtedly put a bar on imports of foreign goods, the Governor-General specially called attention to the need of stimulating home industries, and to the necessity for self-support and non-reliance upon foreign supplies.

With regard to the treatment of the nationals of enemy countries in the Peninsula, the Governor-General said, "the Empire has proclaimed war against Germany, it entertains no hostility whatever against her private individuals." He further went on "German subjects resident in our territory, therefore, will have their lives and property fully protected by virtue of the law and regulations in so far as such protection is not incompatible with the interest of the Empire." The Police authorities were also caused to extend due protection to German consulate officials and German residents in Keijo and Chemulpo. When the German Consul-General and his staff withdrew from Korea, the Government-General authorities concerned gave him not only due protection but every convenience and facility possible.

36. Printed Matter.

All printed matter was controlled by existing regulations as hitherto. But, since the Imperial Government declared war against Germany and Austria in 1914, the Government-General also took measures to control printed matter still more strictly, especially communications, remarks, or comments detrimental to the interests of the empire and its allies. By administrative ordinances issued by the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department, especially in August and September 1914, newspapers, magazines, and news agencies were prohibited from describing any movement of the

Imperial army and navy, or any military measures whatever, without first being officially censored, or to make any statements detrimental to the friendship between Treaty Powers.

Most of the newspapers in Korea are published in Japanese, but two are published in Korean and one in English.

There were several newspapers published by Koreans resident in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Vladivostok, and sent to the Peninsula. These newspapers still continued to print seditious matter. The contents of newspapers published in Japan, though not affecting the public peace in Japan itself, often seriously disturbed the peace and order in the Peninsula. Such were also subjected to official censorship according to the law.

The publication of literature and other printed matter was controlled as hitherto. Books and other publications issued during the year 1914 numbered 1,438, of which 813 were published by Japanese, 307 by Koreans, and 318 by foreigners. All these publications were officially approved except 22 issued by Koreans. Statistics of newspapers and publications confiscated or prohibited sale during the year 1914, as being inimical to the public safety or on account of the lack of morality of their contents, are given below :—

Description		Published in Korea			Published abroad by Koreans	Published in Japan and sent to Korea	Total
		By Japanese	By Koreans	By Foreigners			
Newspapers	Injurious to Public Peace . .	25	1	—	173	94	293
	Injurious to Public Morals . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books and other Publica- tions	Injurious to Public Peace . .	—	2	—	7	92	101
	Injurious to Public Morals . .	1	—	—	—	58	59

37. Control of Dangerous Articles.

The general regulations controlling firearms and gunpowder were promulgated in August 1912, by which the manufacture of gunpowder and firearms for military use was prohibited in the Peninsula, while the manufacture of shot-guns and the importing of

gunpowder and firearms and dealing in these articles are allowed only with the approval of the administrative authorities. In the storing of gunpowder and other explosives the detailed regulations must be observed, and the administrative authorities may order an alteration in storehouses if deemed necessary. At the end of the year 1914, there were 165 persons dealing with firearms or gunpowder in Korea, while 81 regular gunpowder storehouses, 34 godowns used for gunpowder, and 68 temporary storehouses, making a total of 183 were recognized. During the same year 11 storehouses were ordered to make alterations, while persons dealt with under this law numbered 436.

With regard to the storing of other explosive articles, such as kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, matches, fireworks, etc., special regulations for their control were also enacted in 1912, and storehouses must be built according to the provisions of these regulations. At the end of the year under review 138 storehouses for kerosene and 19 other storehouses were in existence.

38. Control of Trades Detrimental to Public Morality.

Some kinds of moving pictures and theatrical performances often have a bad effect upon public morality, especially in backward countries where social restrictions are comparatively weak, and supervision and control of these performances are more necessary here than in the home country. Playbooks of performances and a summary account of moving pictures being required to be presented for examination beforehand, performances deemed injurious to public morals were prohibited.

39. Control of Indiscriminate Trades.

The Government-General not only encourages the business activities of the people, but often gives positive protection or patronage to certain productive trades by granting them necessary subsidies. On the other hand, the Government has not neglected the proper supervision or control of the activities or indiscriminate dealings of certain trades affecting the public peace or good morals.

A. Public Baths.

The public bath was formerly unknown to Koreans, even well-to-do families being seldom provided with facilities for bathing. Urged

thereto by example, not only do many Koreans now frequent the public bath-houses run by Japanese proprietors, but many such houses have been established by Koreans in their own native quarter. At the end of the year 1914, there were 473 public bath-houses, of which 102 were conducted by Korean proprietors. The general regulations for controlling public bath-houses applying to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike were promulgated by Ordinance No. 4 issued in July 1914 by the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department, by which a public bath-house proprietor must take all necessary measures for safeguarding the public morals, and for sanitation and danger from fire.

As the use of public bath-houses by the natives should be more encouraged, Korean public baths in small town or village communities may be established under simpler State control than that provided in the Public Bath Regulations after obtaining approval of the local police captain.

B. Control of *Jinrikisha* and Carriages.

With the development of highways, roads, and streets, those engaged in the *jinrikisha* traffic have recently increased in considerable number, especially among the Koreans, so that Koreans own 1,831 *jinrikisha* and Japanese 315, making a total of 2,146 for the end of the year under review. Official supervision of the *jinrikisha* traffic hitherto varying according to the locality, general regulations concerning control of *jinrikisha* were finally issued in July 1914 by an ordinance of the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department, by which *jinrikisha* proprietors must apply for official permission, and *jinrikisha* pullers must obtain a licence for each *jinrikisha*, and they are required not to ask for more than the tariff rate. Persons of ill-temper or of hard-drinking habits should not be allowed to engage in *jinrikisha* pulling.

The Regulations for Control of Carriage Traffic were also issued in August 1914, by which any person keeping a carriage for private use or for public traffic must obtain official approval, and such persons and drivers are required to observe certain restrictions, and so on.

40. Control of Graveyards.

The previous Annual Reports stated that, as graves were indiscriminately scattered around villages or towns, so that not only

was the public health affected but productive utilization of lands hindered, Regulations for Control of Graves and Crematoriums were promulgated in June 1912, by which graveyards and crematoriums are to be maintained in specified quarters and by public cooperation only, except in special cases, and the burial or cremation of the dead in places other than the specified graveyards or crematoriums is prohibited. These Regulations are to be enforced at different times in different places as soon as such graveyard or crematorium has been established in any locality. These Regulations were first enforced in Keijo Prefecture in September 1913. By the end of the year the Regulations were in force in Keiki, North Chūsei, and South Keishō Provinces. In the fiscal year under review the Regulations were enforced in all the other provinces. For use as sites of public graveyards, State forests might be appropriated with official approval. Up to the end of the fiscal year under review, State forests granted for such use aggregated 9,820 *cho* for 16,360 cemeteries.

V. FINANCE.

41. Execution of Fiscal Independence Plan.

The last Annual Report stated that, when the budget for the fiscal year 1914 was compiled, the Government-General drew up a plan for establishing fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, by annually reducing the amount of grant asked for from the Imperial Treasury on the one hand, and by increasing the revenue to be collected in the Peninsula on the other. In putting this plan into effect, the Government-General took steps to curtail its administrative and other expenditure as far as possible, except in that incurred in giving encouragement to productive undertakings, while the revenue was to be augmented by creating new taxes or by readjusting existing revenue sources, though in such a way that the readjustment of them would not lay any unnecessary burden upon the people. In accordance with this plan the grant from the Imperial Treasury was reduced from 10,000,000 *yen* to 9,000,000 *yen* in the budget for the fiscal year 1914. But the outbreak of the European war and the fall in the price of rice, the most important agricultural product, reflecting upon the economic condition in the Peninsula, the actual revenue did not come in quite as estimated; especially was this the case with receipts from the Customs, and railway and other communication agencies. There was a drop of more than 1,900,000 *yen* in receipts from railways, 700,000 *yen* in Customs receipts, 500,000 *yen* in receipts from posts, telegraphs and telephones, and so on. These deficits, however, being made up by the natural growth in receipts from other items, by receipts from the newly created taxes, and by increased returns through the readjustment of the land and other taxes, the plan of fiscal independence in the first year was carried out without any serious difficulty. In effecting curtailment in expenditure, administrative expenses were cut down as far as possible, in order to offset the deficits induced by the economic stringency brought about by the European war, and part of the amount allotted to public works for the fiscal year 1914 was held over to the next fiscal year, aggregating 1,800,000 *yen*, and in this way the budget for the fiscal year 1914 was carried out without any serious hitch.

This plan of fiscal independence does not cover military expenses. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, military expenditure

incurred in the Peninsula is entirely defrayed by the Imperial Treasury, independently of the special account of the Government-General. The military and naval expenditure for the garrison army and a naval defence station granted by the Imperial Treasury for the fiscal year 1914 aggregated 7,034,162 *yen*, showing a decrease of 1,199,438 *yen* as against the preceding year. But military expenditure will be increased on the establishment in Korea of two divisions of the standing army.

42. Accounts for Fiscal Year 1913.

The special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1913 showed rather better results than anticipated.

The account for that year shows an excess in the total revenue obtained of more than 5,103,878 *yen* over the estimates amounting to 57,989,610 *yen*, and the total expenditure, amounting to 53,454,484 *yen*, is less than the estimates by over 7,592,674 *yen*.

The considerable excess in revenue obtained for the fiscal year 1913 was due to the fact that more was derived from revenue sources than estimated, and that certain expenses ceased while others were transferred to the budget for the fiscal years following.

The accounts for the fiscal year 1913 belonging to the special account of the Government-General, and of those belonging to certain affiliated offices, compared with their respective estimates, are shown in the following table:—

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Estimated	Actual	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Ordinary	30,106,163	31,347,543	+ 1,241,380	34,618,635	31,690,220	— 2,928,415
Extraordinary . .	27,883,447	31,745,945	+ 3,862,498	26,428,523	21,764,264	— 4,664,259
Receipts from Public Loans . . }	12,627,220	11,103,112	— 1,524,108	—	—	—
Grant from Imperial Treasury }	12,350,000	10,000,000	— 2,350,000	—	—	—
Surplus from Preceding Year }	2,506,227	10,345,668	+ 7,839,441	—	—	—
Receipts from Sale of Government Articles . . }	400,000	297,165	— 102,835	—	—	—
Total . .	57,989,610	63,093,488	+ 5,103,878	61,047,158	53,454,484	— 7,592,674

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Estimated	Actual	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Special Account for Railway Stores }	5,146,461	4,322,665	- 823,796 <i>Yen</i>	5,146,461	4,233,604	- 912,857 <i>Yen</i>
Special Account for Timber Un- dertaking Station	Capital Account }	919,982	931,622 + 11,640	79,590	53,534	- 26,056
	Profit Account }	1,222,790	1,279,637 + 56,847	1,250,883	925,907	- 324,976
Special Account for Government Hos- pital and Asylum }	953,003	937,547	- 15,456	1,017,176	865,674	- 151,502
Separate Fund for Government Hos- pital and Asylum }	206,460	324,865	+ 118,405	206,435	206,349	- 86

43. Budget for Fiscal Year 1915.

Keeping in view the financial policy, having as its aim the establishment of fiscal independence of the Home Government within five years from the fiscal year 1914, the budget of the special account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1915 was compiled so as to take into account the augmentation of the ordinary revenue by the natural increase in revenue sources, especially in the land tax, and the returns from State properties and public undertakings, while the extraordinary revenue was decreased by making a reduction in the annual grant from the Home Government. With regard to expenditure, the figures for almost all items of Government expenses were reckoned as before, except those required for urgent needs and for industrial encouragement and certain public works. Thus the total amount of revenue for the fiscal year 1915, ordinary and extraordinary, shows as much as 62,130,784 *yen*, being an increase of 2,812,314 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year. But the bill for the budget not obtaining approval of the Imperial Diet on account of the dissolution of the Lower House, the budget for the fiscal year 1915 was to be substantially the same as that for the fiscal year 1914. But as certain administrative expenditures and new undertakings could not be carried out within the limits of the budget of the preceding year, a so-called additional budget for the fiscal year 1915 was presented to the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. Based on the budget for the fiscal year 1914 and the additional budget for the fiscal year 1915, a revised budget for the fiscal year 1915 was compiled.

The total revenue in the revised budget of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1915, ordinary and extraordinary, amounts to 58,560,507 *yen*. The chief items in the ordinary revenue are several inland taxes, Customs returns, receipts from stamps, rents from cultivated State lands (chiefly from lands formerly known as *Yoktundo*), receipts from Government undertakings and properties, and miscellaneous receipts, the total amounting to 39,776,729 *yen*. The total extraordinary revenue is 18,783,778 *yen*, of which 8,000,000 *yen* is the grant from the General Account of the Imperial Treasury to meet the estimated deficit, while 8,634,327 *yen* is to be obtained from loans, and 2,149,451 *yen* is to be transferred from the surplus of the preceding fiscal year. The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, being the same in amount as that of the revenue, 36,757,714 *yen* is allotted to ordinary and 21,802,792 *yen* to extraordinary expenditure. The details of the Special Account of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1915, compared with the preceding fiscal year, are given in the following table :—

Budget of Special Account of Government-General
of Chosen for Fiscal Year 1915.

Description	1915	1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
			<i>Yen</i>
Ordinary Revenue :—			
Land Tax	9,838,760	9,534,527	+ 304,233
Taxes { Customs Duties	4,641,837	4,636,017	+ 5,820
Other Taxes	2,640,519	2,366,942	+ 273,577
Stamp Receipts	1,715,923	1,429,936	+ 285,987
Rent Receipts from <i>Yoktun</i> Lands . .	1,521,433	1,613,481	— 92,048
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties }	18,616,671	17,520,397	+ 1,096,274
Miscellaneous	801,586	622,727	+ 178,859
Total	39,776,729	37,724,027	+ 2,052,702
Extraordinary Revenue :—			
Receipts from Sale of Government Articles }	—	475,280	— 475,280
Receipts from Issue of Public Loans .	—	9,440,871	— 9,440,871
Receipts from Loan designated for Public Works }	8,634,327	—	+ 8,634,327
Imperial Treasury Grant	8,000,000	9,000,000	— 1,000,000
Surplus from Preceding Year	2,149,451	2,772,788	— 623,337
Total	18,783,778	21,688,939	— 2,905,161
Grand Total	58,560,507	59,412,966	— 852,459

Description	1915	1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
<i>Yen</i>			
Ordinary Expenditure :—			
Prince Li's (Yi) Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Government-General (Central Office) .	2,917,185	2,975,963	— 58,778
Local Governments	3,720,044	3,695,133	+ 24,911
Law Courts and Prisons	2,498,645	2,507,998	— 9,353
Police	3,069,115	3,100,604	— 31,489
Medical and Sanitary	625,987	625,987	—
Education.	457,599	477,288	— 19,689
Encouragement of Industry	487,002	460,312	+ 26,690
Public Undertakings	13,760,797	13,731,758	+ 29,039
Building and Repairs	320,000	330,000	— 10,000
Public Loans	6,401,340	5,201,617	+ 1,199,723
Reserve Funds	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Total	36,757,714	35,606,660	+ 1,151,054
Extraordinary Expenditure : -			
Government-General (Central Office) .	155,859	174,630	— 18,771
Local Governments	—	357,055	— 357,055
Police	1,104,429	1,110,391	— 5,962
Medical and Sanitary	9,100	9,100	—
Education.	905,714	759,882	+ 145,832
Encouragement of Industry	2,564,879	2,352,333	+ 212,546
Public Undertakings	8,229,525	8,947,504	— 717,979
Building and Repairs	1,248,636	1,243,941	+ 4,695
Assistant Gendarmery (Native). . .	134,977	144,255	— 9,278
Land Survey.	3,596,903	3,601,443	— 4,540
Highways, Harbours, Salt Pans and Other Public Works. }	3,852,771	5,105,772	— 1,253,001
Total	21,802,793	23,806,306	— 2,003,513
Grand Total	58,560,507	59,412,966	— 852,459

In the budget for the fiscal year 1915, expenses for public works to be defrayed during certain consecutive years are those for road construction, harbour improvement, railway construction and improvement, waterworks construction in Chinnampo, post office construction in Keijo (Seoul), excavation in Jinsen Harbour, and embankment work at Shingishū.

The total amounts for such recurring expenses and those apportioned for the fiscal year 1915 are shown in the following table :—

Description	Total Amount Apportioned	Amount already Paid	Amount allotted for 1915	Fiscal Year in which Payment is to be Completed
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	
Road Construction	10,500,000	7,500,000	1,150,000	1916
Harbour Extension	10,268,995	6,684,668	1,104,327	1919
Railway Construction and Im- provement }	94,736,218	60,736,218	7,580,000	1918
Keijo Post Office	300,000	190,000	110,000	1915
Excavating Work, Jinsen Harbour	431,061	185,719	110,269	1917
Embankment and Street Improve- ment at Shingishū }	240,000	130,000	110,000	1915
Total	116,476,274	75,426,605	10,164,596	

44. Effect of Readjustment of Taxes.

The general plan of the readjustment of the land-tax and tobacco-tax, and of the creation of an urban land-tax, etc., in connection with the scheme for fiscal independence, was fully treated of in the last Annual Report. All these regulations readjusting the tax system came into operation in April 1914. Development of transportation facilities and the industrial encouragement given in recent years favourably affecting the yield of agricultural products, as well as land values, an increase of 30 to 40 per cent. in the rate of the land-tax did not act in the least as a deterrent to the economic utilization of land, since the tax rates in the old regulations were so exceedingly low that the value of the rice straw alone covered the tax on the paddy-land in certain districts. However, in order to avoid unnecessary irritation of the people, which might easily be aroused by making the change, every possible precaution was taken. Before the enforcement of the modified regulations, local authorities concerned were required to explain to landowners the necessity for the readjustment of the land-tax, while the rate of the additional levy on the land-tax for village finances was reduced by about fifty per cent. The creation of a tax on urban lands, the rate of which is seven-thousandths of the land value, affected little the economic interest of urban lands. The tobacco-tax, heretofore levied on its cultivation and sale, though now extended to its manufacture and consumption by the modified law, is still very light. Under such

circumstances, the collection of the readjusted taxes or newly created tax was smoothly carried out in the fiscal year 1914, and, although the year witnessed economic distress on account of the European war and the fall in the market value of rice, the tax on cultivated land yielded about 99 per cent. of the estimate, the tax on urban land 96 per cent. and the tobacco-tax 99 per cent. Speaking more concretely, there was an increase of 2,760,000 *yen* in the land-tax as against the preceding year, and an increase of 350,000 *yen* in the tobacco-tax, while the amount of the newly-created urban land-tax reached 330,000 *yen*, making a total of 3,440,000 *yen* as the result of the readjustment of the tax system.

45. Collection of Inland Taxes.

In carrying out the plan of increasing the revenue by readjustment of the tax system, the authorities concerned have exerted every possible effort. Taxpayers also appreciating the true nature of the tax readjustment, no one was found complaining of the measure. But the economic depression occasioned by the European war and by the falling off in the market value of rice, the chief agricultural product of Korea, bringing about financial tightness, taxpayers, especially of the land-tax, found themselves more or less in difficulty. The Government, however, causing the banking houses, and the Oriental Development Company and other financial agencies to furnish taxpayers with loans at modest rates, the local money markets were thereby greatly eased and taxpayers correspondingly relieved. Thus the collection of the State taxes during the fiscal year 1914 yielded the average result of preceding years, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1914		Percentage of Receipts Compared with Estimates				
	Estimated	Received	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Land Tax	10,468,579	10,413,957	99.5	99.9	95.7	99.0	97.0
House Tax	781,394	781,149	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.0	91.0
Building Tax . . .	210,671	208,703	99.0	99.3	95.1	95.0	73.0
Liquor Tax	478,585	476,621	99.5	99.7	98.7	98.0	92.0
Tobacco Tax	1,090,086	1,087,468	99.8	99.6	98.7	97.0	94.0
Mining Tax	382,201	349,605	93.9	96.4	95.7	72.0	58.0
Other Taxes	31,597	30,594	96.8	97.1	98.4	93.0	68.0
Total	12,748,300	12,665,265	99.3	99.7	99.4	98.0	96.0

Thus the readjustment of the tax system is having a good effect on the realizing of the plan of fiscal independence, so far as the first year is concerned.

Regarding the collection of additional levies and minor taxes for Local Needs, these receipts naturally increase in proportion with the increase in State taxes. Even so the collection of these additional levies and minor taxes for the fiscal year 1914 yielded as good results as an average year, as shown in the following table :—

Description	Fiscal Year 1914		Percentage of Estimates Received				
	Estimated	Received	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Additional Levy on } Land Tax . . . }	^{Yen} 552,214	^{Yen} 544,155	98.5	99.8	99.6	99.0	94.0
Additional Levy on } Urban Land Tax. }	17,530	16,949	96.6	—	—	—	—
Fees for Mortgages.	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fees for Registration } of Real Estate. }	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Market Tax . . .	206,443	199,702	96.7	99.9	99.9	99.0	99.0
Abattoir Tax. . .	485,677	475,659	97.9	} 99.8	99.7	98.0	97.0
Slaughtering Tax .	28,087	28,087	100.0				
Total . . .	1,289,951	1,264,552	98.0	99.8	99.7	99.0	96.0

46. Land Tax.

The land-tax leads all other State revenues in the Peninsula. Amounting to 9,534,527 *yen* it represents 25.3 per cent. of the aggregate ordinary revenue which, as estimated in the budget for the fiscal year 1914, was 37,724,027 *yen*. This tax is levied on the so-called *kyel* unit, representing the area and class of the cultivated lands. According to the amended Regulations for Land Tax which came into operation in April 1914, the tax units, ranging from the maximum rate of eight *yen* to the minimum rate of twenty *sen* and divided into thirteen classes, were reduced to seven classes with the maximum rate of eleven *yen* and the minimum rate of two *yen*. Should waste lands be brought under cultivation, such lands are exempted from taxation for ten years.

The following table shows the number of *kyel* of taxable lands and the amount of tax according to Provinces.

Province	Number of <i>Kyel</i>						Amount of Tax Calculated
	Paddy Land	Upland	Residential Ground	Ponds and Marshes	Miscellaneous	Total	
Keiki	45,036	26,743	3,005	1	574	^{<i>Kyel</i>} 75,359	^{<i>Yen</i>} 748,664
North Chūsei. .	28,049	23,314	2,988	1	23	54,375	550,330
South Chūsei. .	69,470	23,272	4,763	—	159	97,664	1,065,027
North Zenla . .	83,293	22,141	4,569	1	286	110,290	1,194,287
South Zenla . .	96,109	34,795	6,252	—	469	137,625	1,517,200
North Keishō. .	80,255	50,623	6,072	6	120	137,076	1,257,627
South Keishō. .	73,359	32,658	4,949	5	2,741	113,712	1,181,055
Kōkai	23,609	57,792	3,097	1	691	85,190	894,577
South Heian . .	10,520	53,429	2,304	—	1,764	68,017	404,065
North Heian . .	9,416	39,089	1,631	—	737	50,873	264,923
Kōgen	10,702	14,947	1,105	2	73	26,829	237,632
South Kankyō .	10,048	57,050	2,872	—	1,586	71,556	333,668
North Kankyō .	1,812	43,732	732	—	487	46,763	129,269
Total . .	541,678	479,585	44,339	17	9,710	1,075,329	9,778,324
1913 . . .	538,292	480,151	44,452	—	10,306	1,073,202	6,971,171
1912 . . .	526,731	466,964	44,220	—	11,746	1,049,663	6,802,891
1911 . . .	521,126	470,019	39,924	—	7,904	1,038,974	6,752,313
1910 . . .	516,038	474,650	31,315	—	5,731	1,027,736	6,668,187

47. Urban Land Tax.

With regard to urban lands especially, in spite of a considerable rise in land value brought about by the growth of communication facilities and increase in the number of Japanese residents, Koreans, as mentioned in previous Annual Reports, were customarily exempted from taxation, while Japanese and foreigners paid no tax other than special imposts or rents in settlements set apart in cities or open ports, the proceeds of which were spent for municipal purposes and could by no means be considered as arising from State taxes. But the foreign settlement system and Japanese municipalities being done away with at the end of the fiscal year 1913, and the urgent necessity for the imposition of a uniform burden, as regards the land-

tax in urban districts, on natives, Japanese, and foreigners alike being felt, it was considered that the levying of such a land-tax in cities containing more than a thousand domiciles would not hinder their growth or prosperity. The Regulations for the Urban Land Tax were promulgated simultaneously with the promulgation of the land-tax regulations. The places subjected to these tax regulations were Keijo and 25 other places. Land-surveying in these places being completed, this tax was levied according to the extent and class of each lot of land, and the rate of tax was determined at seven-thousandths of the land value, with the provision that the land value is to be revised every ten years.

The area of the lands subjected to the urban land-tax and the amount realized according to provinces are shown below :—

Province	Paddy Land	Upland	Residential Ground	Miscellaneous	Total	Amount of Tax
	<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Tsubo</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	288,572	2,820,909	3,341,779	129,226	6,580,486	208,799
North Chūsei . . .	39,995	33,450	81,854	482	155,781	1,202
South Chūsei . . .	189,962	240,814	389,316	35,124	855,216	7,654
North Zenla . . .	76,404	215,069	445,753	42,545	779,771	9,942
South Zenla . . .	238,176	277,532	639,169	93,895	1,248,772	16,811
North Keishō . . .	877,791	789,099	445,503	14,952	2,127,345	20,444
South Keishō . . .	1,209,987	1,640,729	880,792	43,023	3,774,531	50,844
Kōkai	36,990	482,499	254,198	420	774,107	3,104
South Heian . . .	85,544	531,340	758,175	186,145	1,561,204	24,519
North Heian . . .	4,083	102,667	127,051	36,018	269,819	1,790
South Kankyō . . .	52,044	554,124	504,251	101,913	1,212,332	11,682
North Kankyō . . .	—	1,042,970	113,372	—	1,156,342	1,883
Total . . .	3,089,548	8,731,202	7,981,213	683,743	20,495,706	358,674

48. Other Inland Taxes.

A. Rural House Tax.

With regard to the house-tax which existed under the old Korean régime, a person maintaining an independent existence by living in a dwelling-house in rural districts, whether owned or leased, was required to pay 30 *sen* annually as house-tax, 15 *sen* in spring and 15 *sen* in autumn. In former times many persons evaded this

tax. But, owing to the progress of census investigation and to the financial reform, returns from this tax are yearly on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that persons in extreme poverty, or those whose houses are wholly or partly damaged by calamity, are exempted from the levy. The number of dwelling-houses subjected to this tax in the fiscal year 1909 aggregated 1,938,914, yielding a sum amounting to 581,667 *yen*, and this was increased to 2,586,061 houses and to the sum of 780,885 *yen* in the fiscal year 1914.

B. Urban Building Tax.

This tax came into existence in 1909 and is imposed in cities, towns, or open ports, where the house-tax mentioned in the above paragraph is not levied. The rate of this tax is divided into four classes according to the size of the buildings, and each class is again divided into two according to the nature of the construction of the buildings. Thus, the rate on stone or brick buildings or buildings having tiled roofs is higher than that on thatched buildings which are mostly occupied by Koreans. The total number of buildings subjected to this tax aggregated 191,047 and their returns amounted to 123,442 *yen* in the fiscal year 1909, and respectively increased to 248,537 buildings and 207,831 *yen* in the fiscal year 1914.

C. Liquor Tax.

Most of the taxes originally existing in the Peninsula being in the form of direct imposts, no taxes on spirituous liquors or tobacco, which indirectly come out of the pockets of consumers, came into existence until 1909, when the taxes on liquors and tobacco were first created so as to establish a foundation for indirect taxation in Korea.

The liquor-tax is levied at different rates on three kinds of liquors—brewed liquors, distilled liquors, and mixed liquors—according to the process of manufacture and the degree of alcohol contained. These tax rates are again differentiated according to the amount of manufacture. This tax amounted to 202,770 *yen* in the fiscal year 1909 and increased to 476,080 *yen* in the fiscal year 1914.

D. Tobacco Tax.

The tobacco-tax, hitherto imposed on cultivators and dealers, was extended to manufacturers and consumers by the amended Regulations for Tobacco Tax enforced in the fiscal year 1914. The amount of this tax reached as much as 239,724 *yen* in the fiscal year 1909, and rose to 734,091 *yen* in the fiscal year under review (1914).

E. Mining Tax.

The mining tax in the Peninsula, previously yielding most meagre returns, is now improving, owing to the steady development of the mining industry and to the strict enforcement of the mining law as well. This tax is differently levied on the mining district, mining products, and placer. This tax, amounting to 168,871 *yen* in the fiscal year 1909, reached 344,781 *yen* in the fiscal year under review.

F. Fishing Tax, etc.

The present fishing tax is levied according to the Fishing Tax Regulations enforced in the fiscal year 1912. Its rates are differentiated according to the nature of the fishing—fishing concession, fishing permits, whaling, trawling, etc.—and to the amount of products, progressively differentiating with increase in the value of the yield.

The present shipping-tax is regulated by the Shipping Tax Regulations promulgated by *Seirei* No. 13 in April 1914, and is levied on boats, ships, and steamers belonging to Japanese subjects residing in Chosen, or to corporations having their main office in Chosen, according to the value or tonnage of the ships.

In addition, there are the ginseng-tax and the salt-tax, both yielding a rather small amount. The revenues from ginseng and salt are rather expected to come from the Government Ginseng Monopoly and the Government Salt Undertaking, which will be treated of later on.

The increase in the receipts from important taxes mentioned in the above paragraphs for the last few years can be seen in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Rural House Tax	Urban Build- ing Tax	Liquor Tax	Tobacco Tax	Mining Tax	Other Taxes
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1911	699,187	139,633	260,034	291,647	190,218	48,162
1912	730,194	146,138	383,040	343,475	190,336	45,578
1913	760,936	155,880	444,637	379,574	248,359	38,141
1914	780,885	207,831	476,080	734,091	344,781	29,144

49. Customs Duties.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1912, the Imperial Government adopted, even after the annexation of Korea by Japan, the Customs duties conventionally fixed by the ex-Korean Government with several Treaty Powers. The actual conventional rates of import duty, in accordance with the most favoured nation clause, work out at 5, 7½, 8, 10, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to export duty, all native goods or products, other than gold or silver coins, or bullion, coins of other metals, gold dust, plants, and samples in reasonable quantities, are subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. With the object of affording more convenience to the trading classes, as well as of facilitating the Customs administration, Regulations concerning the Customs Tariff of Chosen were promulgated on March 28, 1912, and enforced on April 1, by which a table giving tariff rates for each class of articles was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the conventional tariff. As for export duties, they were abolished, save for those on barley, beans, and six other articles, in order to give impetus to the export trade, as well as to encourage the development of productive industry in general in the Peninsula. The frontier trade along the Oryoku (*Yalu*) and the Toman (*Tumen*), which was for long in great disorder, was improved by the promulgation of necessary regulations in the year 1913. Thus, with improvement in Customs administration and development of foreign trade, the Customs returns increased year by year until 1913, in spite of the abolition of most of the export duties, so that the actual receipts each year exceeded the estimates. But the Customs returns for the year 1914 fell lower than the estimates by reason of the considerable decrease in imports, owing to the outbreak of the European war which caused a scarcity of bottoms. The following table shows the Customs receipts estimated, and the actual receipts collected, from imports, exports, and tonnage dues during the six years since 1907.

Year	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Customs Duties Estimated . }	Yen 4,636,017	Yen 4,325,331	Yen 3,540,084	Yen 3,122,303	Yen 3,127,874	Yen 3,123,015	Yen 2,454,639	Yen 2,221,219
Actual Receipts }	3,893,064	4,806,673	4,712,124	4,061,875	3,596,125	3,012,126	3,177,837	3,078,014

50. *Yoktun* Lands.

As the result of minute investigation and detailed land-survey, carried out several times with regard to the *Yoktun* lands or cultivated State lands scattered about in various provinces, and of improvement in the tenant system, the management of these State lands is becoming more satisfactory. Of these *Yoktun* lands, aggregating 123,612 *cho* at the end of the year under review, the lands yielding rents amount in area to 107,183 *cho*, and are occupied by 264,923 tenants, while the returns from these lands amounted to 1,541,544 *yen*.

The rates of rent for *Yoktun* lands hitherto being rather low, the rent for one *tan* of first-class paddy land being only about four *yen* as against 21 *yen*, the average value of its yearly product, the rates were raised about forty per cent. in the fiscal year under review, simultaneously with the raising of the rate of the land-tax. In spite of the decrease in State lands through the transference of certain of them to the Oriental Development Company and others, the returns from these State cultivated lands are rather on the increase, partly on account of good management, but principally because the rate of rent was raised during the fiscal year under review, as shown in the following table :—

Province	Description of Leased Land					No. of Tenants	Rent received
	Paddy Land	Upland	Residential Ground	Other Land	Total		
Keiki	6,315	6,301	407	2,194	^{Cho} 15,220	39,895	^{Yen} 197,376
North Chūsei . . .	1,661	1,091	164	—	2,918	10,889	64,451
South Chūsei . . .	3,737	697	174	14	4,623	15,643	110,537
North Zenla . . .	3,325	528	115	29	3,998	11,178	111,730
South Zenla . . .	3,531	1,678	185	128	5,523	21,601	112,724
North Keishō . . .	3,009	1,860	352	51	5,274	23,107	124,680
South Keishō . . .	4,496	2,460	268	385	7,611	29,984	222,592
Kōkai	5,687	8,028	257	9,729	23,702	31,285	184,056
South Heian . . .	3,255	4,398	115	3,370	11,139	14,444	89,808
North Heian . . .	2,465	9,125	217	24	11,834	18,748	105,677
Kōgen	2,202	3,397	302	1,035	6,938	21,208	94,954
South Kankyō . . .	961	3,935	320	25	5,243	18,221	95,598
North Kankyō . . .	269	2,611	273	1	3,156	8,720	27,355
Total . . .	40,919	46,116	3,157	16,991	107,183	264,923	1,541,544
1913	42,037	47,774	3,212	13,983	107,008	283,640	1,171,304
1912	51,407	62,710	3,748	15,766	133,633	331,748	1,255,409

51. Revenue Stamps.

The minor taxes, registration fees, other fees, fines, and other receipts, collected by means of revenue stamps, number more than 50 in all. The receipts from revenue stamps are on the increase with the gradual advance in the general standard of living, in economic growth, and in legal transactions; especially are the fees paid for registration or certification of real estate on the increase, so that the total returns from revenue stamps for the fiscal year under review reached 1,944,809 *yen*, showing an increase of 283,150 *yen* over the preceding fiscal year. Receipts from revenue stamps five years ago, i.e. the fiscal year 1910, amounted to 308,930 *yen* only.

52. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties.

Receipts belonging to this category are steadily on the increase year by year, so that estimates for the fiscal year 1915 aggregate 18,616,671 *yen*, being an increase of 1,096,274 *yen* over the estimates for the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the following table:—

Description	Estimate for Fiscal Year 1915	Fiscal Year 1914	
		Estimate	Settled Account
Railways	10,177,059	9,649,939	7,734,317
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones . .	3,738,021	3,727,341	3,149,588
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mine . . .	1,432,410	942,087	1,299,929
Printing Office	413,465	379,170	345,984
Waterworks	460,566	415,750	352,069
Weights and Measures	216,570	216,570	130,466
Ginseng Monopoly	1,391,100	1,270,300	1,275,732
Salt Manufacture	269,747	269,391	106,152
Opium Monopoly	—	128,807	—
Lumber Undertaking	123,953	145,495	45,143
Forest Products	133,589	128,054	90,141
Publication of Text-books and Calendars.	47,998	28,585	21,677
Sale of State Properties	24,864	20,270	37,142
Sale of Articles made by Convicts . .	187,329	198,638	161,506
Total	18,616,671	17,520,397	14,749,791

But the actual receipts for the fiscal year 1914 were considerably lower than the estimates so that there was a shortage of 2,770,000 *yen*. Such significant decrease was caused by the falling off in receipts from the railways, and posts and telegraphs, brought about by the European war and economic depression, and that in spite of the increase in receipts from the Heijo Coal Mine.

53. Public Loans.

The public loans and other debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1913, (March 31, 1914) amounted to 56,516,570 *yen*. The funds required for public works are usually secured by raising public loans. But, owing to the difficulty of raising public loans on account of the financial depression, it was arranged that the funds required for public works for the fiscal year under review should be advanced by the Deposit Section of the Finance Department of Japan, and 5,000,000 *yen* was advanced in October 1914, and a further 2,640,871 *yen* in March 1915. In May 1914, 1,500,000 *yen* of the first Public Undertakings Loan, amounting to 5,000,000, was repaid with part of the surplus revenue collected for the fiscal year 1914.

The total of the public loans and debts outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1914 (March 31, 1915) was 62,657,441 *yen*, details of which are given in the following table :—

Description	Amount	Interest	Date of Issue or Borrowing	Creditors	Outstanding Period	Date of Complete Redemption
1st Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	^{Yen} 3,500,000	6 ¹ / ₂	March 1906	Industrial Bank of Japan	5	March 1916
2nd Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	12,963,920	6 ¹ / ₂	December 1908	Industrial Bank of Japan	10	December 1933
First Four per cent. Imperial Bond. . . }	1,052,650	4 ⁰ / ₀	February 1910		10	Within 50 years
Exchequer Bond for Public Works. . . }	30,000,000	5 ⁰ / ₀	April 1913			December 1917
Public Works Loan .	1,500,000	6 ⁰ / ₀	August 1912	Bank of Chosen	}	The Loan can be reimbursed at any time within three years from the date when the arrangement was made.
Public Works Loan .	6,000,000	6 ¹ / ₅	March 1913	Bank of Chosen		
Public Works Loan .	5,000,000	5 ¹ / ₂	October 1914	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Public Works Loan .	2,640,871	5 ¹ / ₂	March 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.		
Total . . .	62,657,441					

54. Investigation for Increasing Revenue Sources.

With regard to increasing the revenues, which is urgently needed in the Peninsula where the State revenue scarcely as yet covers the State expenditure, measures for investigating or experimenting in the production of tobacco, liquors, and salt were conducted respectively by the Tobacco Experimenting Stations, Liquor Experimenting Station, and the Monopoly Bureau of the Finance Department, in order to foster revenue sources. Investigation of or experiment in the manufacture of salt was concluded with the completion of the establishment of the salt manufacturing stations at Shuan and Koryō Bay. The experimental making of liquor carried on by the Liquor Experimenting Station of the Finance Department was transferred to the newly-created Central Laboratory in the beginning of the fiscal year 1912. The experimental and investigating work in tobacco has been conducted for several years past at the Tobacco Experimenting Stations at Taiden in South Chūsei, Taikyū in North Keishō, and Chūshū in North Chūsei, with a view to the improvement of the native tobacco and the acclimatizing of the *yellow orinoco* and improved Japanese seed. The plantation of *yellow orinoco* was so extended as to cover an aggregate area of 120 *cho* at the end of the year under review. With such encouragement given to the cultivation of tobacco, not only was tobacco leaf of a better quality obtained, and supplied for domestic consumption to some extent, but cigarettes made from these leaves with a mixture of Japanese tobacco began to be exported to China.

Thus the investigation for increasing revenue sources and the experimental work carried out during the past few years are now taking effect, as shown by the increased production of salt and tobacco, and this should naturally increase the State revenues.

VI. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

55. Economic Condition.

A. General Features for 1914.

As the Peninsula is still an agricultural country, its prosperity is largely dependent on the good returns of agricultural products. Through the encouragement given to agricultural improvement, agricultural products have immensely increased, especially is this the case with rice, one of the chief staples of export, which commands a favourable price in Japan. At the very beginning of the year under review (1914) there was a bright prospect of prosperity by reason of the increase in the export of rice, beans, and other agricultural products, continued from the preceding year, which would undoubtedly re-act upon the imports, thus maintaining the sound balance between exports and imports. But, in April and May, the sudden depression in the price of rice soon induced a falling off in export of this important staple, and caused the general business to become dull, a tendency still further accelerated by the national mourning owing to the demise of the Empress Dowager. In August, as the Empire had become one of the belligerents in the great European War, Chosen necessarily participated in the world-wide depression incidental to the war; and business conditions in the Peninsula not only failed to improve, but rather went from bad to worse because of the bar placed upon foreign trade through the shortage of bottoms, rise in insurance rates, partial stoppage of foreign exchange, etc. Although there seemed a possibility of improvement in business, since any anxiety or danger in the Far East was dissipated by the surrender of the German forces in Ching-tao to the Japanese army in November, the extraordinarily abundant harvest of rice soon caused the price of this staple to fall so exceedingly low that it was 20 per cent. cheaper than in an average year, to the distress of both farmers and dealers.

B. Money Market.

The economic feature in the Peninsula being in such a distressed condition as mentioned above, it reflected upon the money market, inducing a gloomy outlook. After the fall in the price of rice, most

of the banking houses and financiers took precautionary measures against uncertainty. The Bank of Chosen also raised its rate of interest by $\frac{2}{1000}$ per cent. as a precautionary measure in September. The further fall in the price of rice gradually bringing about a decrease in the purchasing power of the people, and discouraging ventures in new undertakings, the demand for money likewise slackened, so that the note issue by the Bank of Chosen amounted to 21,850,000 *yen* only at the end of December 1914, showing a decrease of 3,840,000 *yen* as against the preceding year. Loans by various banks showed rather a decrease as they stood at the end of the year under review as against the preceding year, while deposits and cash at the banks considerably increased. The rate of interest for the past three years is shown in the following table :—

Year		Deposits						Loans								
		Fixed Deposits (Annual Interest)			Current Deposits (Annual Interest)			Common Loans (Annual Interest)			Current Loans (Annual Interest)			Bills Discounted (Annual Interest)		
		One Year	Six Months	Three Months	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate
1914	June . . .	6.3	6.2	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.4
	December .	6.4	6.2	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.5
	Average per Month. .	6.3	6.2	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.4
1913	Average per Month. .	6.3	6.1	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.5
1912	Average per Month. .	6.0	5.5	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	2.6	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.5

C. Effects of the European War.

The effects of the great European War on the economic condition of the Peninsula were by no means of small consequence. The foreign trade of Korea was annually increasing up to the time prior to the outbreak of the European war almost without fluctuation. But the import trade for the year 1914, especially imports of cotton goods, was seriously affected owing to the stoppage of foreign exchange, risk in marine communications, and rise in insurance rates. While stoppage in the export of graphite, chiefly consigned to European countries, a falling off in marine products destined for China, and a depreciation in value of the raw cotton sent to Japan took place, Korean bulls found a better market in Russia, and Korean manufactured tobacco also found a new market in Shang-

tung Peninsula after the Japanese occupation of that region. Although the trade with Vladivostok was temporarily hindered by the suspension of the Russian convertible note, it soon resumed its normal state after an arrangement had been made between the Bank of Chosen and the Commercial Bank of Siberia at Vladivostok.

With regard to funds for industrial enterprises, the failure of the Oriental Development Company to place its debentures on the European market on account of the European war, and the decrease in capital coming from Japan, more or less hindered industrial exploitation in the Peninsula. The general public felt much inconvenience from the rise in price of certain imported goods, such as flour, sugar, dyes, medicinal articles, chemical products, etc., caused by the European war. But this inconvenience served to quicken the idea of undertaking home industries, characteristically termed by the Governor-General "*Jisaku Jikyū*" (自作自給) or self-making and self-supplying.

56. Money in Circulation.

The money circulating in the Peninsula consists of the bank-notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, Japanese subsidiary coins, and the coins issued by the ex-Korean Government. In addition, the bank-notes issued by the Bank of Japan also circulate, but most of them are retained by the Bank of Chosen as reserve, so the few circulating in the market are not included in the table below. Copper cash also circulates among the natives. As the amount is not accurately known, no figures concerning them can be given. Further details of money circulating in the Peninsula are given in the following table:—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Bank Notes issued by Bank of Chosen	Subsidiary Coins		Total
		Issued by Imperial Government	Issued by Ex-Korean Government	
1910.	16,631,965 ^{Yen}	269,024	6,152,595	23,053,584 ^{Yen}
1911.	21,382,957	2,744,989	4,947,826	29,075,772
1912.	22,861,224	3,736,779	3,998,678	30,596,681
1913.	21,512,716	3,446,693	3,022,683	27,982,092
1914.	17,296,431	3,351,236	2,099,564	22,747,231

With the object of making the currency system of the Peninsula the same as that of Japan, the withdrawal from the market of the subsidiary coins issued by the former Korean Government was begun in October 1910, and they are showing an annual decrease as may be seen in the above table.

57. Modified Regulations for Special Banks.

The Bank of Chosen, discharging the functions of a central bank, and the ordinary banks were improved by modifying their respective regulations in 1912, in order that they might the more effectually meet the actual conditions in Korea.

Special banks, such as the Agricultural and Industrial Banks and the People's Banks, established under their respective regulations enacted in 1906 and 1907 respectively, demanding certain modifications so as to be able to change their functions, or to meet the actual present-day conditions, their regulations were modified in May of the year under review.

A. Regulations for Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

These came into force in July. The regulations recognize that these special banks can discharge the function of ordinary banks, as hitherto, in addition to their main functions, but require them gradually to confine their activities to their main function by extending banking facilities more and more to agricultural and industrial enterprises by furnishing them with funds on easier terms. These banks are especially authorized to deal with temporary loans, exchange bills and documentary bills, and warrants for products obtained in the Peninsula. But, in order to acquire funds for these dealings, the banks were authorized to make temporary loans and receive ordinary deposits, apart from the funds provided for long-term loans for agricultural and industrial undertakings. These banks were also authorized to enter into close connection with the banking department of the Oriental Development Company so that more working funds could be furnished by the Company to the Banks, and the Banks can also act as agents of the Company to a certain extent, much the same as the People's Bank Associations act as agents of the banks. With regard to debentures, these banks were formerly authorized to issue debentures to the amount of five times their paid-up capital. But the new regulations, in order to

safeguard their stability, impose greater restriction upon the issue of debentures, so that the maximum amount of debentures must not exceed the amount of long-term loans repayable in annual instalments, and these debentures should be cancelled to the same amount as that of the loans repaid.

B. Regulations for People's Bank Associations.

The legal being of these associations was recognized as hitherto, but the new regulations recognized the limited liability of the associations and imposed upon each member the obligation of strengthening the capital fund to the extent of ten *yen* per share. The new regulations, in order to encourage the saving of money by members, authorized the associations to receive their deposits. The membership hitherto limited to Korean farmers was extended to Japanese farmers.

58. Bank of Chosen.

Along with the considerable growth in the economic world of the Peninsula, the business of the Bank of Chosen, acting as a central bank, also expanded exceedingly during the past few years. The bank calling for the fourth or last payment of its authorized capital in September 1914, its capital amounting to 10,000,000 *yen* is now fully paid up. The working funds of the bank, aggregating 35,000,000 *yen* at the end of the year of annexation (1910), increased to 57,000,000 *yen* by the end of the year under review (1914), deposits of all descriptions from 5,960,000 *yen* to 17,590,000 *yen*, and loans from 7,270,000 *yen* to 23,450,000 *yen*. The business conducted by its branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Antung, Mukden, Dairen, and Chongching being well managed, these branches contributed greatly to the financial relations of the peninsula with Japan and Manchuria. Seeing the tendency to growth in the trade between the Peninsula and Asiatic Russia, the Bank began to consider the establishment of a branch at Vladivostok. With regard to profits, the shares held by the Government, amounting to 30,000 out of a total of 1,000,000, did not participate till the second term of 1914 when the bank was able to pay a dividend of seven per cent. on Government shares equally with those owned by ordinary shareholders. The general features of the Bank of Chosen at the end of December, each year, since its establishment are as follows :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	No. of Branches	Capital		Government Subsidies		Reserve Fund	Deposits by Government
		Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made		
		<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1909.	13	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,230,000	—	6,625,183
1910.	14	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,220,000	7,150	5,000,000
1911.	14	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	34,653	—
1912.	14	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,150,000	1,200,000	53,523	—
1913.	18	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,150,000	1,200,000	134,000	—
1914.	18	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	240,000	—

(Continued)

Year	Ordinary Deposits	Loans to Bank	Loans to Government	Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Profit or Loss	
						First Term	Second Term
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1909.	7,631,639	500,000	7,979,911	1,931,809	1,824,156	—	92,303
1910.	5,960,651	—	7,329,355	2,542,419	4,729,093	26,240	39,858
1911.	6,978,281	2,000,000	4,594,677	4,435,617	5,668,129	73,829	135,171
1912.	14,169,878	3,000,000	10,094,677	6,184,439	9,303,087	150,527	205,405
1913.	20,801,830	3,000,000	7,500,000	7,766,261	15,742,729	223,084	247,393
1914.	17,598,503	4,952,600	7,500,000	8,861,811	14,592,834	399,328	413,312

With the natural economic and financial development of the Peninsula and the activity of the bank in Manchuria, there came a tendency to an increase in the bank-note issue by this bank. But owing to the financial depression characterizing the year under review, as already mentioned, the issue of bank-notes sank to as low as 18,000,000 yen in July. Although the settlement of foreign trade and the consequent movement of specie caused a recovery in the note issue, the total amount of bank-notes issued at the end of the year under review did not reach the amount for the end of the preceding year. The following table gives the amount of bank-notes issued by the Bank of Chosen at the end of each year since its establishment.

Year	Issue of Bank Notes			Amount of Notes Circulating in Market
	Special Reserve	Securities for Reserve	Total Amount of Issue	
1907.	Yen 4,582,506	Yen 8,222,794	Yen 12,805,300	Yen 11,615,835
1908.	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900	9,221,060
1909.	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700	12,228,887
1910.	7,025,750	13,138,150	20,163,900	16,631,965
1911.	8,836,990	16,169,550	25,006,540	21,382,957
1912.	8,766,620	16,783,780	25,550,400	22,861,224
1913.	8,922,950	16,770,310	25,693,260	21,512,716
1914.	7,453,300	14,397,070	21,850,370	17,296,431

59. Clearing House.

Accompanying the economic and financial growth, the use of bills of exchange in trading circles increased year by year. In order therefore to facilitate commercial transactions, as well as to prevent abuse from an indiscriminate issue of bills, a Clearing House was first established in Keijo in July 1910. A Clearing House Association was also formed in April 1911 in the port of Fusan, while the several branches of banking houses in Jinsen (Chemulpo) organized an association of the same nature in the same year. The bills, cheques, and other commercial notes dealt with at clearing houses annually increased year by year, in number as well as in amount. But, as the year under review was characterized by slack business, commercial notes handled at these clearing houses, though showing an increase in number, decreased considerably in amount. The following table shows the general features of the work conducted by the above-mentioned clearing house or associations during the last four years :—

Year	No. of Clearing Houses	No. of Cheques and Bills	Amount	Balance of Exchange
1910.	1	59,416	Yen 20,489,581	Yen 7,649,447
1911.	3	247,924	72,555,541	24,590,823
1912.	3	331,939	98,488,617	26,391,476
1913.	3	407,426	101,280,071	26,401,473
1914.	3	434,198	90,833,160	24,849,620

60. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The gradual progress of industries and agriculture in the various localities brought about expansion in the business conducted by Agricultural and Industrial Banks, i.e. the granting of long-term loans on an easy reimbursement scale at a low rate of interest. But these special banks in the Peninsula are authorized to conduct the business appertaining to ordinary banks in addition to their special banking functions. As already mentioned, the regulations for these banks being amended in the year under review, their functions and business management and control were readjusted with a view to further improvement. Furthermore, the connection of these banks with the Oriental Development Company and the People's Bank Associations being more definitely established, these banks were enabled to furnish capital funds to agricultural and industrial undertakings much more extensively than heretofore.

The business conducted by these banks in the year under review was not so good as in the preceding year, owing to the financial lull caused by the European war and by depression in rice quotation. The general condition of these banks at the end of the year 1914, as compared with that at the end of previous years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Banks		Capital		Government Subsidy		Debentures Issued
	Head Offices	Branch or Detached Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Value of Shares taken	Advances made	
			Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1908 . .	6	22	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,214,680	1,050,000
1909 . .	6	26	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	*1,050,000
1910 . .	6	27	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	960,000
1911 . .	6	30	1,200,000	848,575	329,960	1,134,680	1,870,000
1912 . .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	329,960	1,479,980	1,780,000
1913 . .	6	36	2,600,000	1,467,945	329,960	1,469,980	2,990,000
1914 . .	6	37	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	2,910,000

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Funds	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills Discounted	Profit	
					First Term	Second Term
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1908 . .	84,263	752,286	1,579,324	1,102,251	67,722	40,442
1909 . .	114,839	1,650,120	2,218,353	1,898,592	28,061	50,948
1910 . .	144,925	3,205,389	2,886,854	3,457,870	29,416	53,910
1911 . .	185,338	4,100,099	3,706,272	4,803,183	35,633	98
1912 . .	386,277	4,469,654	4,910,556	5,546,204	— 1,137	86,848
1913 . .	479,339	4,599,926	6,280,105	5,303,517	95,681	98,345
1914 . .	486,682	4,718,821	8,028,558	3,526,090	105,850	109,799
					74,073	51,336

The agricultural methods of the Korean people being rather elementary, loans made for agricultural or industrial enterprises did not reach any considerable amount in the beginning. But of late, especially since the annexation, an increasing demand has arisen for funds for irrigation, civil engineering, and other agricultural undertakings, so that loans made for these purposes have grown to a considerable amount, as shown in the table below. This feature proves that the economic condition of the Peninsula has reached a stage requiring the funds furnished by banks of this nature.

Year	Loans to be repaid by Annual Instalments		Loans to be repaid at Fixed Periods		Ordinary Loans	Bills Discounted	Balance overdrawn in Current Deposit for Commercial Purposes	Total
	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes				
1908 . .	Yen 86,262	Yen 17,060	Yen 43,461	Yen 7,765	Yen 1,394,639	Yen 1,102,251	Yen 30,134	Yen 2,681,575
1909 . .	124,754	309,475	68,401	31,745	1,648,720	1,898,592	35,258	4,116,949
1910 . .	392,728	556,495	92,137	46,882	1,740,839	3,457,870	57,773	6,344,724
1911 . .	865,927	400,527	149,206	207,379	2,031,801	4,803,182	51,435	8,509,457
1912 . .	1,359,512	218,759	172,212	354,450	2,691,560	5,546,204	114,063	10,456,760
1913 . .	1,073,396	888,025	221,714	578,836	3,165,704	5,303,517	352,430	11,583,622
1914 . .	1,660,508	636,788	1,192,955	392,932	3,627,149	3,526,090	518,226	11,554,648

61. "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai*".

(PEOPLE'S BANK ASSOCIATIONS)

In order to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby to encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior, so-called "*Chihō Kinyū Kumiai*", or "People's Bank Associations" were established as auxiliary organs to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in 1907 onward. These Associations increased to 227, aggregating 60,322 members, by the end of the year 1914. That is to say, one association or more is found in every District.

Their function is to accommodate members with funds in small amounts for agricultural and industrial enterprises, in addition to consignment sale of products on behalf of members, the joint purchase of agricultural implements and manure for their use, and similar other works calculated to benefit them. As capital funds, the

Government has advanced 10,000 *yen* to each association. By the new regulations, as mentioned already, members are required to add ten *yen* per share to the capital funds of their association, thereby acquiring the right to participate in the dividend if any be declared, while elementary banking in the form of receiving deposits from members (or from the general public if the association conducts a sound business) being allowed, such association can obtain more working funds. As to the conduct of business by the association, a Japanese manager is appointed by the Government, his salary and travelling allowance being met by the Government.

The general state of the business conducted by these Associations at the end of 1914, compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Province	No. of Associations	No. of Members	Capital advanced by Government	Capital contributed by Members	Reserve Funds	Balance of Deposit
			<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Keiki	22	5,756	220,000	62,040	41,679	12,416
North Chūsei . .	11	2,717	110,000	28,840	29,843	3,408
South Chūsei . .	18	4,434	180,000	65,980	39,179	8,223
North Zenla . . .	19	4,945	190,000	57,040	43,720	8,992
South Zenla . . .	22	7,415	220,000	101,240	80,152	8,764
North Keishō . .	23	6,103	230,000	67,570	50,972	12,566
South Keishō . .	20	6,733	200,000	113,440	39,068	13,560
Kōkai	17	4,472	170,000	49,080	42,134	9,407
South Heian . . .	16	3,095	160,000	32,690	28,312	5,233
North Heian . . .	16	3,955	155,000	—	26,324	—
Kōgen	17	3,997	170,000	39,970	32,940	10,180
South Kankyō . .	15	4,091	150,000	47,730	24,641	10,795
North Kankyō . .	11	2,609	110,000	28,680	12,325	4,977
Total	227	60,322	2,265,000	694,300	491,289	108,521
1913	208	80,193	2,080,000	—	396,331	—
1912	189	67,814	1,890,000	—	275,956	—
1911	152	51,933	1,520,000	—	159,044	—
1910	117	43,747	1,300,000	—	59,785	—
1909	100	30,996	1,000,000	492,697	16,493	47,688
1908	50	16,993	500,000	210,878	13,537	16,593
1907	9	3,610	90,000	30,612	—	605

(Continued)

Province	Balance of Loans	Profits	Amount of Joint Purchase	Amount of Consignment Sale	No. of Ware- houses lent by Government
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
Keiki	178,019	— 158	1,489	64,830	21
North Chūsei	102,041	1,928	1,660	47,492	11
South Chūsei	152,096	— 4,150	60,722	50,346	17
North Zenla	191,958	8,875	6,523	54,162	17
South Zenla	254,576	7,791	5,704	62,220	20
North Keishō	225,734	5,989	4,605	56,450	22
South Keishō	193,420	10,118	1,939	58,676	17
Kōkai	178,351	5,270	3,191	84,710	13
South Heian	120,971	— 3,979	1,227	14,308	12
North Heian	154,500	5,964	2,929	15,665	12
Kōgen	142,392	— 1,125	4,453	24,681	10
South Kankyō	157,230	3,522	2,141	25,945	14
North Kankyō	95,990	3,388	384	4,046	9
Total	2,148,278	43,433	96,967	563,532	185
1913	2,158,197	91,684	89,917	889,402	178
1912	1,725,244	116,824	?	?	127
1911	1,178,594	115,891	?	?	76
1910	762,816	103,073	?	?	41
1909	—	—	—	—	—
1908	—	—	—	—	—
1907	—	—	—	—	—

Although the number of members of these associations showed a decrease in the year under review by nearly 20,000, this decrease was chiefly caused by the weeding out of unreliable members and the gradual admission in their stead of men of better standing.

62. Ordinary Banks.

There are three kinds of ordinary banks; those maintained by Japanese, those by Koreans, and those jointly undertaken by Japanese and Koreans. The general business conditions of ordinary banks existing at the end of December 1914, as compared with preceding years, are given below :—

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	No. of Banks			Capital		
		Main Offices	Branch Offices	Branch Offices of Japanese Banks	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds Provid- ed in Korea by Japanese Banks
1914	Banks maintain- ed by Japanese	3	—	15	Yen 1,115,000	Yen 465,000	Yen 3,600,000
	Banks maintain- ed by Koreans	4	10	—	4,375,000	2,400,000	—
	Banks maintain- ed by Joint Undertaking	4	3	—	1,800,000	450,000	—
Total		11	13	15	7,290,000	3,315,000	3,600,000
1913		11	12	16	7,290,000	3,171,250	3,650,000
1912		7	10	16	4,990,000	2,352,500	3,650,000
1911		4	7	16	4,000,000	1,122,813	3,650,000
1910		4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	3,650,000
1909		4	4	16	1,300,000	325,000	4,850,000
1908		4	5	28	950,000	251,500	4,350,000

(Continued)

Year	Government Subsidies		Reserve Funds	Deposits	Ordinary Loans	Profits		
	Value of Shares taken	Loans				First Term	Second Term	
1914	Banks maintain- ed by Japanese	Yen —	Yen —	Yen 89,360	Yen 8,905,900	Yen 12,338,819	Yen 236,487	Yen 188,470
	Banks maintain- ed by Koreans	13,395	367,576	374,400	2,305,445	4,755,813	129,517	128,314
	Banks maintain- ed by Joint Undertaking	—	—	22,100	335,172	736,347	27,397	26,368
Total . . .		13,395	367,576	485,860	11,546,517	17,830,979	393,401	343,152
1913		13,395	385,616	419,883	11,186,062	18,545,057	334,645	369,314
1912		13,395	541,696	261,229	10,123,395	16,681,135	273,195	328,124
1911		29,813	265,097	140,000	9,544,082	13,038,370	265,787	246,770
1910		29,813	280,097	211,280	9,679,766	11,287,228	150,050	242,177
1909		29,813	280,097	177,800	9,488,497	9,818,879	1,032,928	
1908		—	340,000	90,339	13,443,387	13,805,394	983,655	

VII. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

63. Ginseng Monopoly.

The Chinese have been in the habit of using ginseng as a beverage and for medicinal purposes from time immemorial. Imports of this product from Korea, Japan, America, and Manchuria reach a considerable amount each year. The so-called *Koryusam* (高麗蔘) grown and manufactured in Korea by boiling and drying five-year old ginseng roots is greatly to the taste of the Chinese, so that the best ginseng manufactured by the Government Monopoly commands a price of 150 *yen* per *kin* on an average, while that of American origin commands 20 *yen*, Manchurian 8 *yen*, and Japanese 5 *yen*. The peculiar climatic and soil conditions in the vicinity of Kaijo or *Songdo* (which was once the seat of the *Koryu* Dynasty in Korea) undoubtedly give rise to the unique qualities of this product, just as the peculiar conditions in Formosa account for its production of the best quality of camphor, practically commanding the world monopoly. The product prepared from the root of ginseng, which is a perennial plant belonging to the *Araliaceae* family, was regarded as a veritable elixir by physicians of the Chinese school. Its medicinal value from a scientific point of view is often doubted by European authorities, if not altogether denied. But eminent scientists and physicians in Japan, such as Prof. Sayeki, Dr. Sato, Dr. Asahina, and others, are now proving the positive value of ginseng as a medicine. Even the by-product of medicinal ginseng, a sort of tar remaining at the bottom of the kettle after the root has been boiled, is now consumed and appreciated by even the intellectual class of people in Japan. However, Korean ginseng is highly esteemed by Chinese and is more extensively used in China than in Korea or Japan. Medicinal ginseng manufactured by the Government Monopoly is exclusively placed on the Chinese market. The ginseng monopoly, which once fell into a most discouraging state owing to indiscreet management, is now assuming brighter prospects by reason of the various improvement measures carried out since 1907, so that the area of cultivation has been gradually extended, and the manufacture of medicinal ginseng, which requires the roots of five-year-old plants at least, began also to increase, as shown in the table below. Again, with expansion in this monopoly undertaking,

about 90,000 *yen* was appropriated in the fiscal year 1914 for the extension of the manufacturing plant and office buildings, which as first planned were nearing completion. The returns from the ginseng monopoly for the fiscal year under review show a considerable increase as the following table sets forth :—

Fiscal Year	Cultivation			Ginseng Roots			
	No. of Growers	No. of Plantations	Area	Area from which Roots were taken	Quantity Purchased	Amount Paid	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>
1908.	122	216	<i>Kan</i> 140,691	<i>Kan</i> 40,322	<i>Kin</i> 13,242	<i>Yen</i> 71,041	<i>Yen</i> 5.36
1909.	102	278	197,357	22,514	7,903	31,910	4.03
1910.	133	626	427,874	7,356	2,771	12,383	4.46
1911.	183	916	837,906	14,345	7,719	36,760	4.76
1912.	143	1,104	1,429,601	56,464	18,805	94,545	5.02
1913.	147	970	1,497,458	120,941	53,100	271,705	5.11
1914.	118	944	1,327,521	192,390	64,477	376,774	5.84

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Prepared Ginseng				
	Quantity Prepared	Sold			Revenue Obtained
		Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>Kin</i>	
1908.	<i>Kin</i> 4,173	<i>Kin</i> 12,064	<i>Yen</i> 561,000	<i>Yen</i> 46.50	<i>Yen</i> 561,000
1909.	2,394	4,148	267,691	64.53	267,691
1910.	894	2,623	175,868	67.04	175,876
1911.	2,299	1,657	119,459	72.09	121,484
1912.	5,886	4,645	379,561	81.71	393,661
1913.	17,122	9,552	700,209	73.30	710,570
1914.	17,700	20,768	1,265,767	60.94	1,275,733

With regard to diseases attacking the ginseng plant, preventive and curative measures have been carried out, as often stated in previous Annual Reports, by using liquid formalin and bordeaux liquid, and acid phosphate of American origin.

64. Salt Manufacture.

The Government salt pans for natural evaporation covering 1,030 *cho* at Kōryo Bay near Chinnampo, and Shūan near Jinsen

(Chemulpo), being completed in the year 1912, all the basins have been in a position to furnish salt since the year 1913. As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, when these basins are fully ripened and can be utilized to their utmost extent, which will be in but a few years hence, the total amount of yield is expected to be over 100,000,000 *kin* annually. In the year under review, 48,738,646 *kin* was produced, an increase of 6,251,783 *kin* on that for the preceding year. The salt obtained each year from these basins, since the commencement of its manufacture by evaporation, is shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907	1	6,998	—	—
1908	1	132,753	30,000	168
1909	5	202,049	191,621	1,008
1910	89	996,223	1,026,427	4,609
1911	577	4,510,425	3,384,676	18,383
1912	952	14,981,946	10,601,049	68,614
1913	1,030	42,486,863	15,712,078	43,434
1914	1,030	48,738,646	36,455,948	153,363

With a view to producing salt of a better quality, and to increasing the quantity as well, by quickening evaporation and crystallization, a basin of galvanized iron plates was introduced and experimented with in place of the sand basin in the year 1913. This experiment giving better results, 131 basins of galvanized iron plates (each basin covering an area of 36 *tsubo*) were set up in the year under review by importing 30,000 plates from America.

65. Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mines.

The mining of anthracite coal dust along the Daidō (*Tai-dong*) River in the vicinity of Heijō was begun by the Government in 1907. The principal mining districts in operation were in Jidō Ward and Kobō Hill, Heijō Prefecture, and it was estimated that the annual output of these mines would be as much as 110,000 tons (50,000 tons for Jidō Ward and 60,000 tons for Kobō Hill) after

the completion of the extension work of the Mining Station, which took place in 1910. In order to meet the increasing demand for this product, especially after the outbreak of the European war, mining operation was commenced in four other quarters in September 1914. The output for the year under review amounted to 151,000 tons, an increase of 40,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. In accordance with the contract for supplying anthracite coal dust to the Tokuyama Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station of the Imperial Navy, 132,408 tons were despatched to Tokuyama during the year 1914, while 9,042 tons were made into briquets by the Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Mining Station of the Government-General, and 8,306 tons were sold to the general public. The business done by the Heijō Coal Mining Station during the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding fiscal years, is as follows :—

Year	Output	Quantity Sold	Receipts			Operating Expenses and Extension Works	Number of Working Days
			Sales	Other Sources	Total		
1910. . . .	<i>Tons</i> 100,173	<i>Tons</i> 99,466	<i>Yen</i> 761,045	<i>Yen</i> 923	<i>Yen</i> 761,968	<i>Yen</i> 731,134	291,185
1911. . . .	110,108	99,856	813,662	867	814,529	733,814	348,666
1912. . . .	122,414	105,668	898,839	1,087	899,926	819,479	427,785
1913. . . .	110,951	102,070	864,007	1,314	865,321	755,644	388,798
1914. . . .	151,410	133,989	1,292,957	6,971	1,299,928	1,034,492	509,293

The total receipts of the Heijō Coal Mining Station for the fiscal year 1914 were 1,299,928 *yen*, derived from the sale of products. The total expenditure of the station for the same fiscal year amounting to 1,034,492 *yen*, there was a net profit of 265,436 *yen* from this Government undertaking, showing an increase of 155,758 *yen* on the previous year.

66. Lumber Undertaking Station.

The area of the forests along the upper reaches of the Oryoku (Yalu) and Toman (Tumen) Rivers, under the management of the Lumber Undertaking Station of the Government-General, is so extensive that forests yielding timber trees were estimated to cover as much as 1,800,000 *cho*. The investigation and survey of forests in the upper reaches of the Toman River were practically finished by

the year under review with the completion of such work upon forests in Mosan District, North Kankyo Province. In April and May, forest fires took place in the upper reaches of both rivers, the area damaged by the fires aggregating some 40,000 *cho*, and the trees damaged 2,750,000 cubic *shaku*. Thereupon the original plan of felling the trees was altered, and the cutting of trees in the damaged areas and their vicinities was planned to be completed within three years to come. According to the modified plan, the felling of trees in the upper reaches of the Toman, which was stopped in the year 1911, was again commenced, and the districts bordering the upper reaches of the Oryoku River in which trees were to be felled were much extended. Consequently there was a great increase in the number of trees felled in the year under review, but logs arriving at the stations were greatly diminished in number as they were dispersed by the frequent floods. The following table shows the quantity of timber felled in forests, and logs rafted and arriving at the stations for several years past :—

Year	No. of Trees felled		No. of Logs rafted		No. of Logs arriving at Station	
	Cubic <i>Shaku</i>	Trees	Cubic <i>Shaku</i>	Trees	Cubic <i>Shaku</i>	Trees
1910.	131,493	21,085	114,674	21,085	174,991	11,080
1911.	128,252	43,871	151,002	43,871	217,178	425
1912.	102,182	300	132,203	300	144,256	15,428
1913.	104,957	6,114	122,322	4,313	98,298	—
1914.	209,471	72,862	162,472	74,433	89,198	—

This station also allows certain individuals to fell and transport trees. During the fiscal year under review trees felled by them amounted to 56,000 cubic *shaku* and 13,000 logs, for which the station paid 90,800 *yen*. The station also purchased lumber amounting to 53,000 cubic *shaku* and 2,100 trees felled and transported from Chinese forests on the opposite bank of the *Yalu*, paying for them 208,000 *yen*.

The station is also conducting wood-sawing at Shin-gishu (*Shin-wiju*) at the mouth of the Oryoku. The returns from the saw-pit during the year under review and the sales rather decreased owing to the prevailing financial dulness. Lumber cut and sold during the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	Lumber		Quantity of Timber or Lumber Sold		Amount realized by Sale		
	No. of Trees for Lumber	No. of Logs	Trees	No. of Logs	Trees	No. of Logs	Total
1910	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	240,598	131,282	46,418	120,557	Yen	Yen
	Trees . . .	—	—	7,042	—	151,333	994,028
1911	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	221,542	135,213	45,355	99,573	206,502	712,454
	Trees . . .	911	—	21,518	—	—	918,956
1912	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	159,013	96,168	82,471	100,849	345,956	924,887
	Trees . . .	980	—	17,438	114,942	—	1,270,843
1913	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	167,807	108,536	78,501	101,330	380,819	837,034
	Trees . . .	—	—	17,438	282,609	—	1,217,853
1914	Cubic <i>Shaku</i> .	122,941	73,816	56,427	70,870	268,957	582,936
	Trees . . .	—	104,194	11,392	162,301	—	851,893

The number of working days of employees engaged at the Lumber Undertaking Station for felling, rafting, sawing, etc., during the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding years, is as follows :—

Year	No. of Days by Employees according to Nationality			Total
	Japanese	Korean	Chinese	
1911.	70,927	172,781	99,803	343,511
1912.	37,128	144,399	57,275	238,802
1913.	44,060	121,629	98,168	263,857
1914.	63,063	380,898	124,845	568,806

The receipts of the station for the fiscal year amounted to 1,644,710 *yen*, the expenditure to 1,599,569 *yen*, and the balance or net profit to 45,143 *yen*. Compared with the preceding fiscal year there were decreases of 254,066 *yen* in receipts, 138,916 *yen* in expenditure, and 115,150 *yen* in profit.

VIII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

67. Road Construction.

A. By Central Government.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the Central Government and Local Governments are participating in road construction side by side. The last Annual Report mentioned that the original plan of constructing State roads at a cost of 10,000,000 *yen* was modified in the fiscal year 1913 so that the construction of 35 roads measuring some 743 *ri* and parts of certain streets in the city of Keijo was to be carried out in six consecutive years, beginning with the fiscal year 1911. Owing to financial retrenchment again being effected in the year under review, this was once more modified into a seven years' plan with the addition of two new roads measuring 7 *ri*.

Of the State road construction planned since 1911 as a seven years' consecutive work, as much as 433 *ri* was completed by the end of the fiscal year 1914, and of the 10,000,000 *yen* allotted for road construction 6,619,310 *yen* had been spent by the end of the same fiscal year. Adding these new roads to those constructed prior to annexation and aggregating 208 *ri* 6 *cho*, the total length of State roads directly constructed by the Government-General reaches 641 *ri* 23 *cho*.

B. By Local Governments.

Road construction by the Central Government only being still inadequate for the expansion of transportation facilities, Local Governments are required not only to construct local roads but to participate in constructing State roads of the first and second class, especially since the annexation. The construction of roads by Local Governments was carried on not only with money defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, and subsidies from the Central Government, but by means of contributed labour,* or *corvée*. In order to

* The custom of *Puyok* (雇役), contribution of labour for road construction or other public works, has been in existence for ages past. This system of labour contribution became later on greatly abused, and gradually most of the *yangban*, the literati, and influential people were exempted from the service, until finally those called upon for such service were the small farmers only. As this system in itself is good, and of great use in road construction, it has been adopted to help on the work. However, in order to distribute the burden equally, the authorities concerned call upon Koreans and Japanese alike, whether rich or poor, for labour contribution, allowing those not capable of contributing labour to liquidate the demand by the payment of a sum of money corresponding to the amount of labour required of them.

complete the projected network* of roads in the Peninsula as quickly as possible, a plan for constructing 27 roads aggregating 243 *ri* in three consecutive years was additionally drawn up in the fiscal year under review, according to which Provincial Governments were to be granted subsidies aggregating 300,000 *yen* annually as hitherto. Since the year of annexation (1910), the aggregate length of roads, including first and second class (State roads), third class (local roads), and streets, constructed by Local Governments up to the end of the fiscal year 1914 reaches 350 *ri* 35 *cho* at the aggregate expenditure of 2,145,691 *yen*, of which 1,363,124 *yen* was defrayed by the Central Government in the form of subsidies. If to these be added the old roads put into repair after annexation, the aggregate length of roads constructed by Local Governments amounts to 3,793 *ri*, i.e. 328 *ri* of first class roads, 1,411 *ri* of second class, and 2,054 *ri* of third class. With regard to the repairing of these roads and their bridges, a sum of 129,460 *yen* was apportioned in the budget of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1914 for that purpose. Provincial Governments, adding this sum to the local levy and contributed labour, executed the repairs required. If any considerable damage is inflicted on them by floods or other calamities, extraordinary funds are supplied to Provincial Governments by the Government-General.

C. Street Improvement.

Regarding street improvement, work in the city of Keijo, the metropolis of the Peninsula, and Chinkai, the only naval port in the Peninsula, opposite Masampo, was carried out at State expense. In addition to improvement of streets in Keijo, conducted by making use of part of the fund designated for State road construction, the building and improving of twelve main lines was commenced in the fiscal year 1913, at an estimate of 2,300,000 *yen*, as a seven years' consecutive work, and 725,141 *yen* of this amount had been spent up to the end of the fiscal year 1914 (March 31, 1915). The street improvement work in Chinkai was commenced in 1912 and was to be carried out in six consecutive years at an estimated cost of 318,000 *yen*. As to street improvement in provincial localities, such works were carried out by Provincial Governments under approval of the Central Government and, when necessary, subsidies were granted to important cities.

* See the appended map of Korea showing network of roads.



Old Street, Heijō (*Pyōng-yang*).



Improved Street, Heijō.

68. Harbour Improvement.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the general plan of further work in harbour improvement in Fusan, Chinnampo, and Heijo, such as would provide full facilities for connecting land and water traffic, was to be carried out as a seven years' consecutive work from the fiscal year 1911, at an estimated cost of 8,271,829 *yen*, as the second stage in harbour improvement, and in the four years up to the end of the year under review 5,889,508 *yen* was actually expended. At Fusan Harbour, about 80 per cent. of the construction of the second wharf, for facilitating the mooring of two steamers of 20,000 tons each, and about 60 per cent. of the dredging of the navigable route were completed by the end of the fiscal year under review, while of the construction work of a large wet dock in Jinsen (Chemulpo) Harbour more than 50 per cent. was completed, and of the dredging along its navigable route about 66 per cent. The dredging of Unan Shoal in the Daido River in front of the Custom House at Heijo (Pyöng-yang) and landing equipments were all completed in the year 1913.

A. Chinnampo.

The construction of an open dock with a quay wall in Chinnampo Harbour was all completed in the year under review. For the construction of Chinnampo Harbour, 835,000 *yen* was apportioned out of the harbour improvement estimates amounting to 8,271,829 *yen*, and this was to be expended in four consecutive years from the fiscal year 1911. But prior to 1911, 351,600 *yen* had been spent on this harbour work, while 120,000 *yen* was additionally spent on landing facilities in the year under review. That is to say the harbour improvement works in Chinnampo cost altogether over 1,300,000 *yen*. This harbour, having a plain open dock system, provides a quay 140 *ken* in length on one side of the dock, giving mooring accommodation for two steamers of 3,000 tons each and connecting with the railways, and a stone wall extension running 616 *ken* to provide for the landing of freight from smaller steamers as well as junks, while the navigable route running from the dock to the mouth of the Daido was dredged to the depth of 18 *shaku* at neap tide. It was on account of the limitation of the budget that this harbour adopted the open dock system, although it is one liable to be more easily filled with mud or sand than a wet dock on the lock system. However, if the volume of trade in this harbour shows signs of growing in the long run to any considerable amount, the harbour may be still further improved.

B. Genzan.

Although the port of Genzan is an important port on the eastern coast of the Peninsula, and was opened as early as 1880, yet no marked harbour improvement has been made beyond partial improvement of the Customs compound and the construction of a provisional landing pier, which was carried out prior to the annexation. The growth of foreign trade at this port and the completion of the Genzan-Keijo railway necessitated the provision of better harbour facilities, and this was met by building a substantial stone quay, mooring at least two steamers of 3,000 tons each, and making it connect with the railway line. This harbour improvement is to be carried out in five consecutive years from the fiscal year 1915 at an estimate of 1,560,000 *yen*.

69. River Improvement.

Rivers of considerable length are by no means few in the Peninsula. But, as often stated in previous Annual Reports, proper care or improvement of the majority of the river systems being neglected, together with the deforestation of mountains, vast tracts of land bordering on rivers are not only left untilled, but many thousand *cho* of cultivated land are subjected to natural calamities. Furthermore, occasional floods not only cause the loss of thousands of lives, but damage navigable streams and serviceable harbours. Although the need for river improvement was felt, such could not be commenced owing to financial limitations, save for partial investigation of river systems and the improvement of the Akada, a river running into the middle of the harbour at Genzan. As the preliminary step toward river improvement, with a view to utilizing and controlling streams, General Regulations for River Control were promulgated by Administrative Ordinance No. 46, issued in April 1914. According to these regulations, construction of or alteration in embankments, bridges, barrages, wharfs, and landing piers, or the drawing of river water by means of pipes, locks, etc., or measures for the prevention of floods, or any other kindred measures should obtain the approval of the Governor-General, if such affected the 15 important rivers specified. For measures affecting rivers other than the above-mentioned 15 rivers, approval of the Provincial Governor should be obtained.



Laying of Foundation-Stone for Genzan Harbour Improvement Work Attended in Person by the Governor General.

70. Investigation relative to Civil Engineering Works.

The investigation of important river systems and the physical features of harbours, including highways, is still of great importance in the carrying-out of civil engineering works relating to river, harbour, and road improvement.

For the investigation of these civil engineering works, 32,644 *yen* was appropriated for the fiscal year 1914.

(1) As to the investigation of harbours, Seishin and Shimpō Harbours in North Kankyō Province were made the subject of survey and investigation. (2) In survey, the river system, taking in the branch of the Bankei, the Yekizan, and parts of the Reisei, the Seisen, the Rakuto, and the Yeizan, was subjected to investigation. (3) For investigation into water utilization, the amount of water in the Kanko, Nankanko, and Kinko was computed. (4) Investigation of the State roads to be constructed was still continued, (5) while investigation relating to the sewage system to be constructed in the city of Keijo was also begun in the fiscal year under review.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

71. Railway Traffic.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic, passenger or freight, was 994 miles at the end of the fiscal year 1914, showing an increase of 23.8 miles as compared with the preceding fiscal year. This increase was principally due to the complete opening of the Keijo-Genzan Line. On examining operating results, the total train mileage is found to have been 3,461,716 miles, and the total traffic receipts, 6,417,480 *yen*, showing a decrease of 108,650 miles in mileage, but an increase of 67,632 *yen* in receipts. Transportation traffic conducted during the fiscal year 1914, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, is shown in the table below :—

Description	1914-15	1913-14	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Length of Lines open to Traffic. . .	<i>Miles</i> 994.0	<i>Miles</i> 970.2	+ <i>Miles</i> 23.8
Total Train Mileage	3,461,716	3,570,366	- 108,650
Total Number of Passengers	4,768,251	4,995,441	- 227,190
Total Amount of Luggage	<i>Kin</i> 14,547,076	<i>Kin</i> 13,659,700	+ <i>Kin</i> 887,376
Total Amount of Freight	<i>Tons</i> 1,386,614	<i>Tons</i> 1,388,915	- <i>Tons</i> 2,301
Total Receipts from Passengers . . .	<i>Yen</i> 3,660,814	<i>Yen</i> 3,815,806	- <i>Yen</i> 154,992
Total Receipts from Freight	2,756,666	2,534,042	+ 222,624
Total	6,417,480	6,349,848	+ 67,632
Per Mile Per Day { Average Receipts from Passen- gers	<i>Yen</i> 10.18	<i>Yen</i> 11.49	- <i>Yen</i> 1.31
{ Average Receipts from Freight .	7.66	7.62	+ 0.04
{ Total Average Receipts	17.83	19.09	- 1.26

Along with the various improvements made in the railway traffic and the progress in agricultural and industrial development, the railway account might reasonably be expected to augment annually as hitherto. But, as shown in the above table, this expectation was not realized in the fiscal year 1914 as most items of traffic

showed a decrease, principally on account of the economic dulness occasioned by the European war. The total receipts from the railways for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to 7,734,260 *yen* (including passenger and freight receipts and other sources of income), a decrease of 1.5 per cent., as compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year; while the total expenses incurred in operating the railways, including the expenses of the Railway Bureau, amounted to 6,501,931 *yen*, an increase of 3.5 per cent. Thus the net profits of the railways amounted to 1,232,329 *yen* for the fiscal year under review, showing a decrease of 21.4 per cent. as against the preceding fiscal year.

As to the capital account of the railways, the increase for 1914 was about 7,634,117 *yen*. Adding this amount to the capital brought forward from preceding years, the total capital reaches 131,016,151 *yen*.

72. Railway Construction.

With the completed construction of the Keijo-Genzan Line, which was effected by August of the year under review, the Peninsula has railway lines aggregating nearly one thousand miles in length, embracing one trunk line starting from Fusan, the nearest port to Japan, and connecting with the Manchuria railway at its terminal on the Chinese frontier, and several branch lines connecting it with important sea ports, viz. Jinsen (Chemulpo), Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo, Chinnampo, and Genzan. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the laying of a new railway in the north-eastern part of the Peninsula, to run through North and South Kankyō Provinces by extending the Keijo-Genzan Line as far as the Chinese boundary, is planned, and the total length of this trunk line will measure 373.7 miles, reaching its terminus at Kainei, with a branch line of 5.3 miles connecting it with the port of Seishin. But the financial condition of the Government-General not being equal to meeting the expenditure involved, it was decided that parts of the railway running through North and South Kankyō Provinces, viz. 34.8 miles running from Genzan toward Yeikō and 59.6 miles running from Seishin Harbour toward Kainei, should be constructed as the first stage, and consent to this was obtained in the 31st Session of the Imperial Diet (1914). The surveying of these two sections was completed by July of the year under review, and work on them was commenced in October. The Genzan-Yeikō Section is expected to be

completed within the fiscal year 1916, and the Seishin-Kainei Section within the fiscal year 1917.

The improvement of the lines constructed, such as lessening the grade and curving, was steadily carried out as in preceding years.

For railway construction and improvement works, a sum of 8,500,000 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1914. The unexpended amount for the previous fiscal year, 50,822 *yen*, being added, the total amount allotted for the fiscal year 1914 was 8,550,822 *yen*, of which 7,321,953 *yen* was actually expended during that year, leaving a balance of 1,228,869 *yen*, which balance is to be transferred to the next fiscal year.

73. Light Railways.

While the ordinary railway is constructed exclusively by the Government-General, the construction of light railways and tramways is expected to be carried out, as far as possible, by private individuals or corporations, and Regulations for Light Railways were promulgated in June 1912, by which the projected laying of a light railway, whether undertaken publicly or privately, must first obtain approval of the Governor-General. With a view to encouraging railway transportation facilities in country districts, the Government guaranteed a six per cent. profit from the fiscal year under review on the capital of light railways constructed in districts thinly populated. Such a subsidy, to meet the difference between the actual and guaranteed profit, was annually given to the South Zenla Light Railway Joint Stock Company, which obtained permission in March 1914 to construct a line of 15.5 miles running between Zenshu, seat of the Provincial Government, and Riri, a town along the Mokpo-Taiden Government line. In addition, during the fiscal year under review, April 1914–March 1915, permission for construction of light railways for general transportation was granted in two cases. With the growth in mining enterprises and timber undertakings, those obtaining official permission for the construction of light railways for particular purposes numbered six.

74. Maritime Regulations.

In spite of the tendency to growth in maritime transportation, complete regulations relating to maritime affairs were lacking, except

for partial or provisional regulations concerning collision, ship register, and inspection issued by the former Japanese Residency-General or the ex-Korean Government. With a view to readjusting or improving maritime regulations, the Organic Regulations of the Seamen's Inquiry Court were promulgated in April of the year under review by Imperial Ordinance, while the Regulations for Prevention of Collisions provided for Japan were made to operate in the Peninsula by an Imperial Ordinance. In addition, several regulations relating to ships, seamen, ship inspection, discipline of officers, and other affiliated regulations, were promulgated, and most of them came into force in the month of June.

75. Establishment of Seamen's Inquiry Court.

Laws and regulations relating to maritime affairs hitherto existing in the Peninsula were lacking in provisions concerning the proper control and protection of seamen. Simultaneously with the promulgation of Regulations for Seamen, and Disciplinary Regulations for Seamen, a Seamen's Inquiry Court was created by Imperial Ordinance No. 50, issued on June 1, 1914. The court administers, under the control of the Governor-General, justice in regard to seamen's negligence and other conduct requiring disciplinary remedy. The court consists of a Director, six justices, two secretaries acting as procurators, and three clerks. The Director is appointed from among high officials of the Communications Bureau. Of the justices, two should be appointed from among high officials of the Bureau and four from among justices of the law courts of the Government-General. An action against a seaman is brought by the secretary, and judgment is delivered by a collegiate of three justices. The judgment given by this court is the first and last, an appeal court for seamen not yet being established.

76. Marine Transportation.

The marine transportation for the foreign trade in open ports of the Peninsula is almost exclusively conducted by ships registered in Japan and foreign countries, as seen later in the section "Shipping", Chapter X.

The shipping transportation of the Koreans being in its infancy, the activities of native junks are limited to river navigation or

coastwise voyages of short distance. Indeed, shipping traffic in Korea would never have been developed had not Japanese vessels been permitted to engage in the coasting trade. By an Agreement concluded in August 1905, the ex-Korean Government permitted Japanese vessels to engage in navigation along the coast and on inland waters. In order further to encourage maritime transport, the late Korean Government appointed certain Japanese, who engaged in cabotage, to maintain regular navigation services between specified ports or seaboard, subsidies being granted for the purpose. In March 1910, several shipping regulations were concurrently promulgated by the late Residency-General and the Korean Government, and, after annexation, these regulations were recognized as valid by a decree issued by the Governor-General, while the shipping arrangements with these contract services were also permitted by the Government-General to continue. With a view to further improvement in marine transportation and the maintenance of more uniform supervision, the Japanese Regulations for Ships were adopted in the Peninsula by *Seirei* No. 7 (Governor-General's decree corresponding to a law) promulgated in April 1914. By this *Seirei*, only ships belonging to Government offices, Japanese subjects (including Koreans) residing in Korea, and companies having their main office in Korea or maintaining Japanese directors in the case of joint stock companies, or Japanese members in the case of unlimited partnership companies, are permitted to engage in the coasting trade, i. e. navigation between open ports and non-open ports, while ships registered in Japan are permitted to engage in the coasting trade between open ports only, paying the tonnage dues as heretofore. With regard to contract service in the coast trade, the Government-General gave contracts to two companies and one individual for a period of four years from April 1912. In April of the year under review another contract, chiefly for navigation on the Oryoku River, was given to an individual, Mr. Hidekichi Takawa, for a period of one year from April 1914. In the year 1914, ships engaged in coastwise transportation under contract service numbered 182, while the ports, towns, or stations of call numbered 141. During the year under review, the cargo carried by these ships aggregated 1,926,468 boxes or packages, the passengers aggregated 178,246, and mail packages 176,586. The subsidies given to these contract services for the fiscal year under review amounted to 337,214 *yen*.

Further details of these contract navigation services in coastwise transportation, existing at the end of the fiscal year 1914, are given in the following table:—

Description	No. of Navigation Routes	No. of Ships	Tonnage	No. of Ports of Call	Length of Navigation Routes	No. of Voyages
Coastwise Transportation	11	30	<i>Tons</i> 9,835	91	<i>Miles</i> 2,847	1,653
River Transportation . .	3	152	1,244	50	528	754
Total	14	182	11,079	141	3,375	2,407
1913	13	40	9,386	155	2,960	2,154

(Continued)

Description	Aggregate Length of Navigation	Pieces of Freight	No. of Passengers	No. of Mail Packages	Amount of Subsidy given
Coastwise Transportation	<i>Miles</i> 470,324	1,767,244	168,704	167,799	<i>Yen</i> 303,738
River Transportation . .	75,894	159,224	9,542	8,787	33,476
Total	546,218	1,926,468	178,246	176,586	337,214
1913	494,304	1,189,268	146,017	159,356	342,352

In addition, coastwise transportation, other than that done by contract service, was carried on by many lines owned by various proprietors.

Several steamship companies of Japan also engaged in the coastwise navigation of the Peninsula in the course of their regular lines to China and Vladivostok.

77. Communication Facilities.

With the growth of local development and readjustment of administrative divisions, the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services were expanded and improved, and their offices were readjusted as far as the amount apportioned in the budget would allow. The growth of these communication facilities for several years past can be seen in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Offices dealing with Ordinary Mail	No. of Offices dealing with Parcels	No. of Offices dealing with Money Orders & Savings Bank	No. of Offices dealing with Telegrams			No. of Offices dealing with Telephones		No. of Offices dealing with Treasury Accounts
				Japanese	English	Korean	Exchange Offices	Communication Offices	
1910-11. .	447	338	334	309	250	248	32	185	271
1911-12. .	465	465	463	370	303	303	43	235	396
1912-13. .	485	485	484	440	373	366	45	300	417
1913-14. .	500	500	499	510	434	427	45	366	431
1914-15. .	515	515	514	537	460	453	45	396	443

The ordinary receipts from the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services augmenting yearly, they have exceeded the ordinary expenditure of the communication services since the year 1910, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus Revenue	Extraordinary Expenditure	Excess or Deficit of Revenue
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1910-11. .	2,518,045	2,278,075	239,970	295,672	— 55,702
1911-12. .	2,593,316	2,285,124	308,192	488,182	— 179,990
1912-13. .	2,963,107	2,592,335	370,772	488,460	— 117,688
1913-14. .	3,135,867	2,725,135	410,732	392,954	+ 17,778
1914-15. .	3,149,588	2,939,372	210,216	273,627	— 63,411

The decrease in the excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure for the fiscal year under review, compared with the preceding fiscal year, is due to the economic dulness caused by the European war.

A. Postal Services.

The general business conducted by the post offices of the Government-General in the matter of ordinary mails, post parcels, postal money orders, and post office savings banks is increasing year by year, as shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Mails		Parcels	
	Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered
1908-09. . .	35,659,758	37,614,979	362,768	601,765
1909-10. . .	40,722,812	43,277,820	489,173	750,967
1910-11. . .	47,083,570	53,181,471	661,625	928,097
1911-12. . .	54,209,410	63,421,597	787,236	1,116,352
1912-13. . .	61,725,019	71,739,771	982,578	1,351,692
1913-14. . .	72,074,036	81,339,549	1,098,726	1,386,610
1914-15. . .	77,419,936	85,923,089	1,099,473	1,375,483

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Money Orders		Post Office Savings Banks	
	Issued	Paid	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>		<i>Yen</i>
1908-09. . .	22,607,990	16,120,371	80,587	1,675,658
1909-10. . .	24,534,299	18,848,875	106,644	2,331,663
1910-11. . .	28,289,199	22,528,959	138,986	3,206,465
1911-12. . .	29,250,717	24,089,746	223,599	4,365,996
1912-13. . .	29,921,996	24,513,793	437,518	5,083,735
1913-14. . .	28,640,360	23,689,677	641,173	5,692,059
1914-15. . .	27,195,180	22,016,952	720,167	6,359,620

In the postal service, with the development in road construction, railways, and light railways, the delivery of ordinary mails and parcels was much quickened and improved. On the investment of Chingtao Peninsula (Chinese territory leased to Germany) by the Japanese army, most of the post offices in Korea began to deal with the army mail destined for Chingtao.

With regard to post office savings banks, the Koreans, being encouraged by various means to deposit their savings with the post offices, began to appreciate the advantages of saving, so that the number of depositors and the amount of their deposits considerably increased, and, at the end of the fiscal year under review, the depositors numbered 548,090 with an aggregate amount of 1,131,684 *yen* to their credit, an increase of 14 per cent. in depositors and 11.2 per cent. in amount when compared with the returns for the end of the preceding fiscal year.

B. Telegraphic and Telephonic Services.

Among the improvements effected in the telegraphic and telephonic services during the fiscal year under review was an arrangement made for connecting the Peninsula with Asiatic Russia across the Toman River, under which the ports of Seishin and Vladivostok were telegraphically connected, and this undoubtedly greatly facilitates the trade between the two countries. The progress made in the telegraphic and telephonic services for several years past is tabulated below :—

Telegraph.

Fiscal Year	Telegraph		Messages			Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Sent	Received	In Transit	
1910-11 . . .	<i>Ri</i> 1,389	<i>Ri</i> 3,172	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667	<i>Yen</i> 625,073
1911-12 . . .	1,407	3,392	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373	596,692
1912-13 . . .	1,532	3,900	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046	655,216
1913-14 . . .	1,684	4,538	2,251,329	2,201,685	8,406,819	606,155
1914-15 . . .	1,748	4,733	2,258,123	2,222,679	3,621,147	596,959

Telephone.

Fiscal year	Telephone Lines		No. of Users	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	No. of Communications	Receipts
	Length of Lines	Length of Wires				
1910-11 . . .	<i>Ri</i> 124	<i>Ri</i> 4,148	6,448	30	21,260,918	<i>Yen</i> 578,909
1911-12 . . .	1,012	6,412	8,024	35	29,146,674	713,847
1912-13 . . .	1,022	7,258	8,961	47	36,417,940	850,514
1913-14 . . .	1,050	7,584	9,469	54	38,652,324	927,360
1914-15 . . .	1,094	8,129	9,503	54	38,522,333	934,875

78. The Observatory.

Meteorological observation in the Peninsula is carried on by a Meteorological Observatory Station, nine branch stations, and sixty-nine entrusted stations (the duty of making simple observations being assigned to certain army stations, local governments, model farms, etc.). But the Peninsula covering an area of 14,000 square

ri, extending about 10 degrees north from the 33rd degree of latitude and about 6 degrees east from the 124th degree of longitude, observation points are still too few in number. Consequently 25 entrusted stations were additionally formed during the year under review, selecting for that purpose places in which District or Prefectural Offices are located.

79. Light-Houses, etc.

Light-house facilities in the Peninsula were increased to 217 by the end of the year under review. Details of illuminating apparatus along the Korean coasts existing at the end of each year since 1908 are given in the following table :—

Year	Night Signals					Day Signals				Fog Signals		Total
	Light-houses	Post Lights	Leading Lights	Leading Beacons	Lighted Buoys	Buoys	Beacons	Land Marks	Leading Marks	Fog Horns	Fog Guns	
1910-11 . .	40	2	1	8	6	54	11	13	22	14	2	173
1911-12 . .	45	2	1	13	8	66	12	—	36	15	2	200
1912-13 . .	47	1	1	13	11	66	13	—	40	15	2	209
1913-14 . .	50	1	1	14	12	68	11	—	41	15	2	215
1914-15 . .	52	1	1	14	13	67	20	—	32	15	2	217

The ships passing these navigation signals during the year under review numbered 85,436, being an increase of 835 on the preceding year.

80. Investigation of Hydro-Electric Power.

Materials for fuel not being abundant in the Peninsula, and the necessity for utilizing the water power of rivers being keenly felt, the Communications Bureau, having the control of the electric business, commenced to investigate the water power of important rivers in the fiscal year 1911. By June of the fiscal year under review, general field investigation and survey were practically completed. Such inspection and survey being completed along the twelve rivers which were thought to be most promising, it was found that power stations could be established in 80 places, and that about 76,000

horse-power could be generated by them in the aggregate. Of these, those re-inspected and found most economically utilizable numbered 39, and it was calculated that 33,000 horse-power could be obtained. The results of this investigation will be published and the reports furnished to those interested in enterprises utilizing hydro-electric power.

X. COMMERCE.

81. Foreign Trade for 1915.

The trade done by Chōsen with Japan* and foreign countries has been on the upward grade almost every year, and that for the year 1915 made for itself a record in the history of the foreign commerce of the Peninsula. The increase in recent years is mainly due to the considerable growth in the export of products, in spite of the decrease in the import trade caused by the European war, and the so-called unfavourable balance of trade, or excess of imports over exports, which characterized the foreign trade of the Peninsula for many years, has become considerably less marked. The following table shows the general features of the foreign trade of the Peninsula for several years past.

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1906	8,902,509	30,304,522	39,207,031	21,402,013
1907	16,983,936	41,611,530	58,595,466	24,627,594
1908	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	26,912,213
1909	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	20,399,882
1910	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	19,868,913
1911	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	35,230,727
1912	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	46,129,830
1913	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	40,701,303
1914	34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	28,842,674
1915	49,492,325	59,199,357	108,691,682	9,707,032
Increase (+) or Decrease (–) of Foreign Trade for 1915 against 1914	+ 15,103,538	– 4,032,104	+ 11,071,434	– 19,135,642

In the foreign trade of Korea for the year 1915, the total value of exports and imports being 49,492,325 *yen* and 59,199,357 *yen* respectively, their aggregate amount reached 108,691,682 *yen*. If

* The Customs tariff of Korea, conventionally arranged with the Treaty Powers and naturally lapsing by reason of the Annexation with the consequent adoption in the future of the Japanese tariff, was nevertheless to remain in force for a period of ten years, so that the trade with Japan by the Peninsula is still treated as though it were with a foreign country.

exports and imports of specie and bullion be added, the total foreign trade of the Peninsula reached 121,269,210 *yen*. Excluding specie and bullion there was an increase of 15,103,538 *yen* in exports, but a decrease of 4,032,104 *yen* in imports as compared with the preceding year.

This significant growth in exports, establishing a record for the export trade of the Peninsula, was principally due to agricultural and industrial development and to the favourable effect of the European war. The export of rice, the principal agricultural product of the Peninsula, alone amounted to 24,516,622 *yen*, showing an increase of 7,418,039 *yen* as compared with the preceding year. This remarkable increase in the export of rice was due to the very abundant harvest, the farmers parting with their surplus crop notwithstanding the low price of the staple then prevailing in Japan. The increase in exports was augmented by increase in other agricultural products, mineral products, etc., such as beans, ginseng, gold ore, coal, and cocoons, which respectively showed 1,166,916 *yen*, 744,231 *yen*, 359,906 *yen*, 171,438 *yen*, and 389,862 *yen* in increase as compared with the preceding year. The greater production of these articles is undoubtedly due to the measures for industrial and agricultural encouragement carried out during the past years. The increase in exports was also occasioned by the European war, there arising a greater demand for Korean cow-hides and live stock in Russia, so that exports of cow-hides alone rose in value to over 3,538,790 *yen*, being an increase of nearly two million *yen* as against the preceding year. Besides, an increase in the export of iron ore, tungsten, linseed, etc., also resulted from the European war. The export of Korean live stock, though it had a bright prospect in the Russian market, was rather less than it might have been on account of the shortage of bottoms calling at Vladivostok.

The decrease in the import trade for 1915 came to a total of 4,032,104 *yen*. This decrease, in marked contrast to the import trade of the Peninsula before the European war, was undoubtedly due to financial dulness occasioned to a certain extent by that war, as in the preceding year, and to the replacement of foreign products by domestic products, though it was partly caused by decrease in the purchase of materials required for public works, as the first or second stage of certain public works,—railways, harbour and road construction—had been completed.

Thus the decrease in imports of woollen goods, iron materials, and machinery respectively amounted to 222,976 *yen*, 410,815 *yen*, and 258,220 *yen*, compared with the preceding year, on account of the shortage of bottoms. The Korean usually consumes the cheaper

rice, millet, and flour imported from British India, Indo-China, Siam, Manchuria, etc., exporting his home-grown rice because it commands a better price in Japan, but in the year 1915 the Korean harvest was very plentiful, while the price of rice dropped exceedingly low in Japan, so the Koreans consumed more of their native rice than ordinarily, thus the import of foreign rice, millet, and flour fell off by 2,392,000 *yen*, 379,000 *yen*, and 554,000 *yen* respectively, making in the aggregate more than 3,300,000 *yen*. The import of locomotives from America for the year under review, amounting to 197,712 *yen* only, showed a decrease by 347,811 *yen* owing to the completion of the Genzan-Keijō and Mokpo-Taiden railway lines; so was it the case with materials required for bridge construction which decreased by more than 470,000 *yen*. But, with increase in the purchasing power of the Koreans, cotton goods (especially sheetings and shirtings), kerosene, salt, and other articles showed a steady increase on the preceding year. However, the decrease in imports of certain goods far outweighing the increase in imports of others, the resultant decrease in imports amounted to as much as 4,032,104 *yen*.

Should the characteristic features of the foreign trade of the Peninsula for the year 1915 be set forth, it would at once be made plain that Korea could not possibly have remained unaffected by the European war; nevertheless her exports still continued to increase in spite of the marked falling-off in her import trade, and the large excess of imports over exports hitherto so marked in the Korean trade substantially decreased in the year 1915. It would also be seen that certain imports were replaced by home products.

82. Trade according to Countries.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1915, Japan of course leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 75.9 per cent. of the total trade of 108,691,682 *yen*, or 70.6 per cent. of the imports and 82.6 per cent. of the exports. In imports, China comes next with 13.5 per cent. of the total imports of 59,199,357 *yen*, Great Britain 7.2 per cent., the United States taking 6.6 per cent., and so on. In exports, China also comes next to Japan, her share representing 11.3 per cent. of the total 49,492,325 *yen*, and Asiatic Russia stands at 5.9 per cent. On the other hand British India imported goods into Korea amounting to 99,288 *yen*, French Indo-China 42,608 *yen*, and Siam 221,047 *yen*. Owing to the European war, imports from most European countries practically

ceased, with the exception of those from Great Britain. A considerable decrease in imports from British India, French Indo-China, and Siam was due to the fact that the rice usually imported from these countries was in 1915 replaced by the native product. The considerable decrease in imports from the United States was caused by shortage of bottoms on account of the European war and by the partial completion of public works, resulting in a smaller demand for American locomotives, bridge materials, and other iron materials.

The details of the foreign trade of Korea for 1915, 1914, and 1913, according to countries, are given in the following table :—

Country		1915	1914	1913	Percentage		
					1915	1914	1913
Japan . . .	Exports	40,900,829	28,587,019	25,313,897	82.6	83.2	82.0
	Imports	41,535,102	39,046,962	40,429,055	70.6	61.7	56.5
	Total	82,435,931	67,633,981	65,742,952	75.9	69.3	64.2
China . . .	Exports	5,599,280	4,518,021	4,183,561	11.3	13.1	13.5
	Imports	8,022,188	7,760,901	9,764,567	13.5	12.3	13.6
	Total	13,621,468	12,278,922	13,948,128	12.5	12.6	13.6
Asiatic Russia	Exports	2,904,641	1,109,054	1,010,302	5.9	3.2	3.3
	Imports	107,106	102,545	63,972	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Total	3,010,747	1,211,599	1,074,274	2.8	1.2	1.0
British India	Exports	94	9	165	—	—	—
	Imports	99,288	507,375	1,219,275	0.2	0.8	1.7
	Total	99,382	507,384	1,219,440	0.1	0.5	1.2
French Indo-China . .	Exports	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Imports	42,608	402,932	692,165	0.1	0.6	1.0
	Total	42,608	402,934	692,165	—	0.4	0.7
Siam . . .	Exports	300	5	3	—	—	—
	Imports	221,047	1,836,941	1,027,204	0.6	2.9	1.4
	Total	221,347	1,836,946	1,027,204	0.2	1.9	1.0
Great Britain	Exports	12,185	43,240	234,618	—	0.1	0.8
	Imports	4,279,512	5,434,130	7,545,411	7.2	8.6	10.5
	Total	4,291,697	5,477,370	7,780,029	4.2	5.6	7.7

(Continued)

Country		1915	1914	1913	Percentage		
					1915	1914	1913
Germany . .	Exports	Yen 1	Yen 3,514	Yen 3,144	—	—	—
	Imports	191,034	917,791	1,686,254	0.3	1.5	2.4
	Total	191,035	921,305	1,689,398	0.2	0.9	1.6
United States	Exports	32,323	92,370	89,600	0.1	0.3	0.3
	Imports	3,933,840	6,127,043	7,849,623	6.6	9.7	11.0
	Total	3,966,163	6,219,413	7,939,223	3.6	6.4	7.7
Other Countries	Exports	43,672	35,553	43,654	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Imports	767,632	1,094,841	1,302,721	1.3	1.7	1.8
	Total	811,304	1,130,394	1,346,375	0.7	1.2	1.3
Total . . .	Exports	49,492,325	34,388,787	30,878,944	100	100	100
	Imports	59,199,357	63,231,461	71,580,247	100	100	100
	Total	108,691,682	97,620,248	102,459,191	100	100	100

83. Trade according to Ports.

The amount of exports and imports for 1915 according to ports, compared with previous years, and the percentage of the total trade done by them are shown in the following table :—

Port	Exports			Imports			Total		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen
Jinsen	8,131	5,255	5,818	12,833	14,217	17,589	20,964	19,473	23,407
Fusan	17,899	11,794	9,845	14,355	16,909	17,555	32,254	28,704	27,400
Genzan	3,439	1,141	1,327	3,308	4,201	5,386	6,747	5,343	6,714
Chinnampo . .	4,987	3,959	4,283	2,545	2,358	3,024	7,532	6,318	7,307
Keijo	1,040	631	336	11,445	11,136	11,049	12,485	11,768	11,386
Kunsan	7,288	6,177	4,199	2,292	2,713	3,281	9,581	8,891	7,480
Mokpo	2,967	2,429	1,953	1,558	1,877	2,812	4,526	4,306	4,766
Taikyū	391	248	217	1,650	1,438	1,532	2,042	1,686	1,749
Masampo, Chin- kai }	236	160	170	917	968	1,118	1,153	1,128	1,289

(Continued)

Port	Exports			Imports			Total		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen	Thousand Yen
Seishin. . . .	181	171	104	2,056	1,477	1,266	2,237	1,648	1,370
Joshin. . . .	502	373	569	568	762	714	1,070	1,135	1,283
Shingishu, Ryu-gampo. . . }	2,006	1,762	1,630	3,113	2,317	3,054	5,119	4,079	4,685
Heijo. . . .	419	284	423	2,554	2,851	3,194	2,974	3,135	3,617
Total. . .	49,492	34,388	30,878	59,199	63,231	71,580	108,691	97,620	102,459

Jinsen (Chemulpo) was the most important port in the foreign trade of the Peninsula for a long time. But the foreign trade of Fusan has increased largely in recent years, so that the exports there have exceeded those at Jinsen since 1908, and the imports since 1914. In the amount of export Fusan to-day leads all the rest, and is followed by Jinsen, Kunsan, Chinnampo, Genzan, Mokpo, Shingishu including Ryugampo, Keijo, Joshin, Heijo, Taikyu, Masan including Chinkai, and Seishin in order. One of the significant features is that the port of Genzan, which was seventh in order in export, advanced in the year 1915 to the fifth place owing to the considerable increase in the export of cow-hides from this port to Russia. In the import trade, the order is Fusan, Jinsen, Keijo, Genzan, Shingishu, Heijo, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Seishin, Taikyu, Mokpo and Joshin.

84. Specie and Bullion.

In 1915 the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 11,764,164 *yen*, and the imports to 813,364 *yen*, showing an excess of 10,950,800 *yen* in the former. Comparison of these figures with those of previous years is shown in the following table:—

Description	Exports			Imports		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold Coin . . .	—	500,000	11,000	—	505	—
Gold Bullion . . .	11,366,587	9,664,267	9,961,515	147,339	12,168	7,003
Silver Coin . . .	392,950	649,300	946,599	589,404	238,535	113,306
Silver Bullion . .	4,627	10,948	24,899	76,621	52,990	81,790
Total. . .	11,764,164	10,824,515	10,944,013	813,364	304,198	202,099

In the movement of gold, the export of bullion for the year 1915 amounting to 11,366,587 *yen*, there was an increase of 1,702,320 *yen* on the preceding year. This increase was due to a great extent to growth in gold mining operations. Yet some gold was brought into the Peninsula from Asiatic Russia and Manchuria, partly by settlement of the frontier trade and partly by returning Korean coolies, and again exported to Japan for trade settlement. The gold brought from Russia was specially greater in amount than that in the preceding year owing to the fall in value of the Russian paper rouble on account of the war.

85. Shipping.

Vessels—steamers, sailing ships, and junks—entering Korean open ports during the year 1915 for the foreign trade of the Peninsula numbered 10,342 and their aggregate tonnage amounted to 3,971,802, an increase of 1,263 vessels and a decrease of 63,839 in tonnage compared with the preceding year. Of the aggregate tonnage 98 per cent. was Japanese. Owing to the European war, European steamers entered still less frequently than in the preceding year, and large Japanese steamers were replaced by much smaller steamers as the former were transferred for service in the European and American trade owing to the universal shortage of bottoms, so there was a decrease in the tonnage of vessels entering Korean ports in spite of the increase in the number of vessels. The following table shows vessels entering Korean open ports for the last three years :—

Description	No. of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Steamers :—						
Japanese	4,383	4,132	4,136	3,817,130	3,799,782	3,821,317
British	6	39	40	20,508	79,571	99,282
Chinese	2	7	1	694	5,865	573
German	—	2	4	—	7,933	15,720
Russian	2	7	5	130	2,211	1,327
Other	4	6	1	5,171	14,638	3,900

(Continued)

Description	No. of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1915	1914	1913	1915	1914	1913
Sailing Vessels :—						
Japanese . . .	3,211	3,249	3,428	50,147	80,433	79,302
Chinese . . .	2,720	1,622	2,365	330	44,979	55,562
Russian . . .	13	15	—	2,038	229	—
Other . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total . .	10,342	9,079	9,980	3,971,802	4,035,641	4,076,933

86. Frontier Trade and Transit Goods.

In the frontier trade, chiefly with China and partly with Asiatic Russia, across the Oryoku and the Toman, the goods exported during 1915 amounted to 728,044 *yen* and those imported into the Peninsula to 514,683 *yen*, making a total of 1,242,727 *yen*. Compared with the preceding year, exports show an increase of 81,009 *yen* and imports 43,258 *yen*. Live stock, kerosene, rice, dried fish, tobacco, ginseng, hides, etc., comprised the exports, while timber, millet, Chinese wine called Sam-shu (燒酎), beans, kaoliang millet, etc., were chiefly imported.

With regard to the transit of goods over the railways in the Peninsula, goods passing through the country during the year 1915 destined to Manchuria amounted to 13,094,679 *yen*, and goods destined to Japan to 3,122,905 *yen*. Compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease of 478,117 *yen* in goods destined to Manchuria and an increase of 2,128,809 *yen* in goods destined to Japan.

87. Customs Administration.

The Customs administration was formerly conducted by four Custom Houses (Fusan, Jinsen, Genzan, and Chinnampo), seven branches (Kunsan, Mokpo, Masan, Chinkai, Joshin, Seishin, and Shingishu), and four detached offices (Keijo, Heijo, Taikyu, and Ryugampo). In addition, Customs examiners have been stationed at Antung Station on the Chinese side in order to facilitate passenger

traffic since direct railway connection between Korea and Manchuria was opened on November 1, 1911. Along with the readjustment of administrative divisions and enforcement of the frontier Customs tariff, the jurisdictional districts of Custom Houses, their branches, and detached offices were modified, and six detached offices in North Kankyo Province, three in South Kankyo Province, and four in North Heian Province, all situated on the Toman and the Oryoku, were newly established for the frontier trade in the year 1914.



XI. AGRICULTURE.

88. Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement.

Agriculture being the principal occupation in Korea, eighty per cent. of the whole population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Agricultural products to-day aggregate nearly 300,000,000 *yen* in value, while they account for more than eighty per cent. of the total export trade. Improvement in agriculture in Korea being of vital importance, Model Farms, a Cotton Planting Station, a Horticultural Station, Provincial Seedling Stations, Sericultural Training Stations, etc., have been established during several years past. From these stations better seeds, seedlings, and plants are being distributed among the agricultural classes. The farmers are further encouraged to correct their lack of knowledge by the distribution among them of improved tools, mulberry trees, silkworm eggs, etc. Technical Experts were engaged by the Central and Local Governments with the object of encouraging local agriculture and industry, and for the proper guidance of the country people. Also improvement in irrigation has been encouraged. Competitive exhibitions of agricultural products were frequently held in order to stimulate improvement. The Koreans at first imagined that products submitted by them for exhibition would be confiscated, as was the practice under the old régime, and hesitated to send in their products. But the exhibits being duly returned to their owners, often with a prize awarded them, the country people are now quite eager to participate in such exhibitions. To those engaging in agricultural improvement, individuals or corporations, subsidies were often given out of the Local Levy Fund or State revenue. Abolition of the export duty on the principal agricultural products, effected in 1912, is now encouraging the export of agricultural staples. The measures for preventing or exterminating insects or worms injurious to fruit trees and plants were rigorously carried out, and necessary regulations concerning them were promulgated. Consequent upon these various progressive measures, not only are the agricultural products of the Peninsula gradually on the increase, as shown in the following section, but the products are far better in quality.

89. Model and Experimental Stations.

A. Model Farm.

The general function of, and the work carried on by the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm, established eight years ago at Suigen, some 25 miles from Keijo, have been fully treated of in preceding Annual Reports. The Farm is still seriously engaging in many experimental and laboratory works concerning the planting of improved rice, various fruit trees, tobacco, hemp, German sugar-beet, and other industrial staples, in addition to cattle breeding, sericulture, etc.

In the improvement of sericulture, this Farm is taking the leading part by making experiments relating to this industry. A section for silkworm eggs was established at this Farm in 1913, in order to secure uniform production of silk in the Peninsula by distributing certain specified varieties...matamukashi, Koishimaru, Aojiku, Shinya, and Hakuryu...raised by this station. In the year under review, 535 sheets of silkworm eggs of the spring brood, 58 sheets of the summer brood, and 129 sheets of the autumn brood were prepared and distributed among the provinces.

With the object of improving live stock in the Peninsula, the breeding of cattle, pigs, and sheep is being experimented in by importing *Berkshire* pigs, *asshare* and *Simmenthal* cows, and *merino* sheep, and gradual improvement is observable. But the *merino* sheep give discouraging results. The breeding of sheep of Mongolian origin, which species is able to stand a cold climate, for adaptation to Korean climatic conditions, was first experimented in by this Farm by establishing a pasturage in Sempo, Heiko District, Kōgen Province, and these sheep are showing a healthy adaptation to life in Korea. The visitors to this farm are annually increasing in number and the works carried on by it were inspected by over 20,000 people during the year under review.

B. Branches.

The Farm also maintained Branch Farms at Ryūzan, Tokuson, Mokpo, Taikyū, and Heijō, which conducted experimental agricultural works according to the local conditions obtaining in each place. But, deeming it better to transfer these branches to the care of the Provincial Governments, except those conducting special work, the branches in Taikyū and Heijō were transferred to their respective Provinces. The Ryūzan branch, giving a training in sericulture, was transferred to the main Farm at Suigen. The detached farm

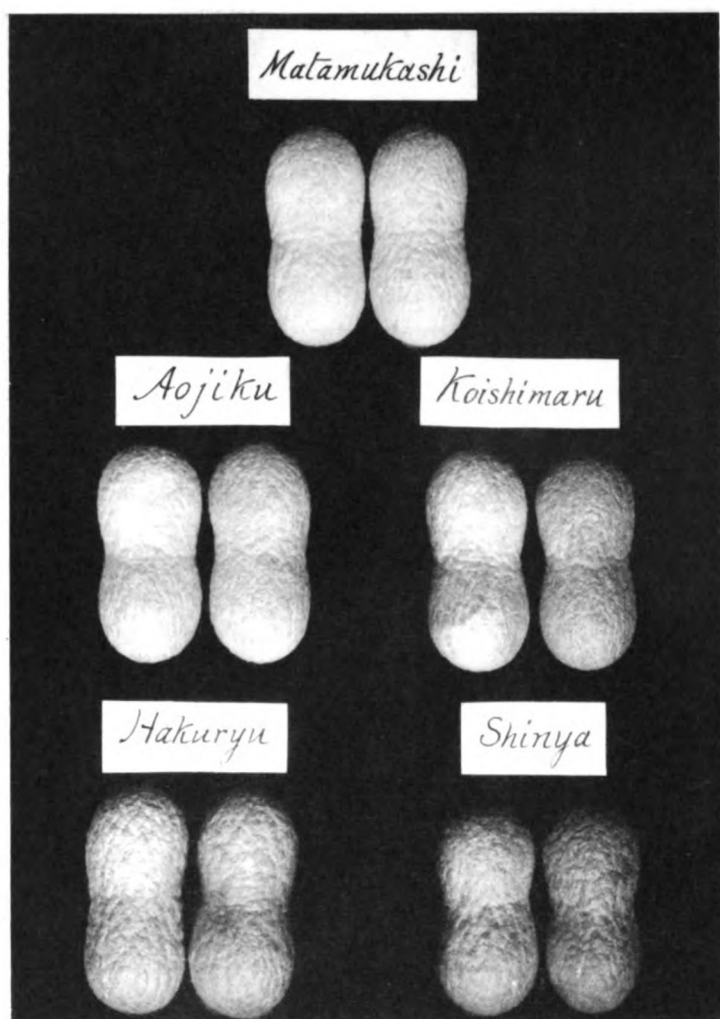
at Genzan was made into a branch and named Tokugen Branch, carrying on horticulture as heretofore, while the branch at Tokuson in the vicinity of Keijō also conducts horticultural experiments as hitherto. The Model Farm spent 251,202 *yen* during the fiscal year 1914, including the sum required for the attached agricultural school.

90. Provincial Seedling Stations.

With a view to improving agriculture in Korea on a more general scale, by distributing seeds and young plants showing greater tendency to adapt themselves to the varying climatic and soil conditions existing in the different localities, seedling stations were maintained by all the provinces except Keiki, in which a Model Farm is located. The work of these stations was chiefly supported by the Special Fund for Local Needs, aided by subsidies from the Central Government. These stations, working on a fixed area, are chiefly conducting experiments in the culture of mulberry trees, the testing of rice and other agricultural staples, the growth of various vegetables suited to local conditions, and the distribution of seeds and seedlings raised by them. In addition to investigating the agricultural conditions existing in their respective localities, the stations are guiding farmers by giving practical instruction in, and important lectures upon the use of improved agricultural tools, mat-making or other industrial training, planting of mulberry trees, cultivating and utilizing of waste lands, overcoming destructive diseases of vegetables and plants, and upon manures and other important matters connected with agricultural development. These stations also conduct live stock farming and distribution. The number of those visiting or consulting these stations greatly increased. For the expenses of these Provincial Seedling Stations 101,101 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1914, of which 81,310 *yen* was furnished by the Central Government.

91. Water Utilization Measures.

Agriculture being the principal occupation of the people from remote ages, irrigation systems existed even in mediæval times, so that barrages in rivers and irrigation reservoirs, thoroughly service-



Specimen Cocoons of Specified Silkworms.



Field of Improved Mulberry Trees.

able, were at one time to be seen in thousands of places. These barrages and irrigating ponds were gradually neglected, however, until most of them were washed away or became deserted swamps. Since the year 1909, measures for the improvement of these neglected barrages, dams, or ponds, have been carried out. Subsidies being given by the Government for the repair of these reservoirs or barrages, those repaired to a serviceable degree up to the year under review numbered 944 dams and 125 barrages, while the area receiving water from them amounts to 28,423 *cho*. For these repairing works the Government granted subsidies aggregating 316,000 *yen*.

On the other hand, with the object of encouraging water utilization on a large scale, the Government stimulated those interested in irrigation in any one district to form a water utilization association, as far as circumstances permitted, by promulgating the Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations in March 1906. Such Associations are authorized to levy from their members the necessary funds, and labour contribution or articles, and to raise a loan for the construction or improvement of barrages or reservoirs, and their maintenance or protection devolves upon the Association. At the end of the year 1914, nine associations were in existence in the agricultural districts of North Zenla, South Zenla, South Keisho, and North Heian Provinces, including an association organized in October 1914 at Ryugampo, North Heian Province. Of these associations, seven had expended more than 1,189,000 *yen* up to the end of the year 1914, and the area receiving a water supply aggregated 10,407 *cho*. In addition, quite a number of land-owners or individuals obtained official permission for water utilization.

92. Increase in Agricultural Products.

The above-mentioned measures for agricultural encouragement and improvement soon favourably affected the amount of agricultural products, especially in the yield of rice, barley, millet, cotton, cocoons, cattle, etc. The cultivation of fruit, potatoes, sweet potatoes, etc., is also steadily on the increase. The following table gives the yield of the principal agricultural products for the last five years :—

Description	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	Percentage of Increase for 1914 against 1910
Rice.	<i>Koku</i> 12,159,167	<i>Koku</i> 10,090,645	<i>Koku</i> 8,982,000	<i>Koku</i> 9,972,712	<i>Koku</i> 7,917,622	53.6
Wheat and Barley	6,001,839	6,758,790	5,580,847	5,153,207	3,548,441	69.1
Beans (white)	2,464,613	2,415,385	2,452,203	2,097,391	1,816,582	35.7
Beans (red)	764,557	785,382	835,171	703,948	657,097	16.4
Millet	3,212,464	3,707,830	3,118,510	2,977,773	2,646,890	21.4
Cotton	<i>Kin</i> 18,652,078	<i>Kin</i> 22,099,312	<i>Kin</i> 23,063,230	<i>Kin</i> 19,969,119	<i>Kin</i> 10,627,828	75.5
Cotton, upland species (American origin) }	17,471,452	13,445,282	7,216,133	2,737,050	845,342	1,966.8
Cocoons	<i>Koku</i> 46,194	<i>Koku</i> 36,871	<i>Koku</i> 29,440	<i>Koku</i> 20,032	<i>Koku</i> 13,931	231.6
Cattle	<i>Head</i> 1,338,401	<i>Head</i> 1,211,011	<i>Head</i> 1,040,720	<i>Head</i> 906,057	<i>Head</i> 703,844	85.2

Of the cultivated lands in the Peninsula the area of paddy-fields amounted to 1,089,320 *cho* and that of upland to 1,869,838 *cho*, making a total of 2,959,158 *cho* at the end of the year 1914. Compared with the whole area of the Peninsula, cultivated land shows only twelve or thirteen per cent.

With the object of extending the cultivated area, measures for utilizing waste lands and encouraging irrigation have been carried out by promulgating a Law relating to the Utilization of Waste Lands, and Regulations concerning Water Utilization Associations.

The total area of State waste land granted to individuals or corporate bodies, from the year of enforcement of the Utilization Law (1907) up to the end of December 1914, is 29,198 *cho*, of which 18,932 *cho* is paddy-land and 8,293 *cho* upland.

93. Rice Cultivation, etc.

Rice being not only the principal staple of food for Koreans, but an important item in the export trade, the authorities exerted themselves most earnestly to effect improvement in rice cultivation, in order to advance the quantity of yield and the quality of the product. As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the better species, whether of Japanese or Korean origin, proving most productively adaptable to the climatic and soil conditions of the different parts of the Peninsula, were distributed as widely as possible. Rice fields planted with improved seeds aggregated only 1,000 *cho* in area in the year 1910, but in 1914 this rose to 163,912 *cho*, while the yield increased from 780,000 *koku* to 1,360,000 *koku*. The following



Native Ploughing with Bulls.



Training in Weeding Rice Fields.



Training in Removal of Injurious Insects from Rice Field.

table gives the area planted with these superior species in the year 1914, the amount of harvest, and the comparison between the yield of the improved and of the native species.

Description	Area of Land planted with improved Seeds		Amount of Harvest		Amount of Harvest per <i>tan</i>		Amount of Harvest of Native Origin per <i>tan</i>	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Improved Rice {	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Cho</i>	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Koku</i>
Paddy Rice .	163,244	102,792	2,425,032	1,510,237	1.486	1.469	1.067	0.915
Upland Rice	668	508	6,770	3,787	1.014	0.745	0.739	0.623
Total. . .	163,912	103,300	2,431,802	1,514,024	—	—	—	—

Although the quality of the rice raised by the natives of the Peninsula is not markedly inferior to that of Japan, Korean rice imported into Japan was mostly classified as being of the second or inferior class in the Osaka Market on account of it being usually mixed with grit or seeds of weeds. In order to improve the native process of rice cultivation and harvesting hitherto practised, so crude that the product was often mixed with the above-mentioned undesirable additions, the farmers were encouraged to weed their fields while the rice was still growing, and to use mats for husking instead of the beaten ground. Other improvements in rice cultivation or harvesting were encouraged by granting subsidies, or by distributing improved implements. Thus the Korean rice is undoubtedly improving yearly in quality, as well as in quantity. In Grain Exchanges in Japan, it was arranged that Korean rice might be substituted for Japanese rice in delivery transactions from May 1913 onward.

94. Korean Rice for Imperial Harvest Festival.

Each year, when the Harvest Festival called Niinamesai (新嘗祭) is held by the Imperial Household, new rice of good quality donated by appointed agriculturists in the several provinces of Japan forms part of the ceremonial offerings. Since the year under review, Korean rice raised in Chinnampo Prefecture, South Heian Province, and Korean millet produced in Yokko District, North Zenla Province, have been accepted by the Imperial Household for use at the Harvest Festival in order to mark its appreciation of the improvement in the agricultural products of the Peninsula.

95. Sericulture.

Improvement and encouragement of sericulture, as stated in previous Annual Reports, was carried out by the Government, central and local, by distributing superior species of mulberry trees and uniform species of silkworm eggs of Japanese origin raised at the Model Farms, and by giving proper training in and necessary lectures upon sericulture. As shown in the following table, the planting of mulberry trees and the use of silkworm eggs of Japanese origin are making rapid increase year by year.

Year	Area of Land Planted with Mulberry trees			No. of Families engaged in Sericulture	No. of Sheets of Silkworm Eggs		
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total		Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total
1910	—	—	^{Cho} 3,344	76,037	11,347	78,633	^{Sheets} 89,980
1911	—	—	3,913	101,662	24,524	102,600	127,124
1912	1,589	3,637	5,226	149,927	55,104	124,287	179,391
1913	3,337	4,125	7,462	167,342	106,925	96,786	203,711
1914	6,235	4,011	10,246	177,320	166,848	71,194	238,042

(Continued)

Year	Production of Cocoons in <i>Koku</i>			Cocoons exported to Japan
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total	
1910	2,136	11,795	^{Koku} 13,931	^{Koku} 146
1911	4,642	15,390	20,032	510
1912	10,797	18,643	29,440	1,256
1913	22,528	14,343	36,871	4,252
1914	35,427	10,767	46,194	11,695

The cultivation of wild silkworms, as carried on in the Antung districts of China beyond the Oryoku (*Yalu*), being capable of successful working in Korea, as the conditions in northern Korea and Antung are much alike, and the "*Quercus Mongolia*", on which these wild silkworms feed, abounds in both regions, the rearing of these wild silkworms was also encouraged in the northern parts of North Heian Province along the Oryoku River by the Government of this province.



Sericulture by
Koreans.



Koreans bringing
Cocoons for
Co-operative
Sale.



Cocoons on Co-operative Sale ready for Shipment to Japanese Market.

96. Cotton Plantations.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, not only are the climatic and soil conditions of the southern part of the Peninsula well suited to the growth of cotton, but it has been proved that the American upland cotton—especially “King’s-Improved”—gives far better results in quality as well as in quantity than the native cotton, and the planting of this American species has been encouraged since 1906. Under the constant encouragement of the Government, the cultivation of this species and its annual output have grown steadily year by year so that the crop now nearly equals that of the native species, as shown in the following table :—

Year	Upland Cotton of American Origin			Native Origin		Total	
	Area of Plantation	Production	No. of Planters	Area	Production	Area	Production
1910	<i>Cho</i> 1,123	<i>Kin</i> 845,342	20,987	<i>Cho</i> 42,111	<i>Kin</i> 10,627,828	<i>Cho</i> 43,234	<i>Kin</i> 11,473,170
1911	2,684	2,737,050	43,185	45,534	19,969,119	48,218	22,706,169
1912	6,440	7,216,133	77,793	44,633	23,063,230	51,073	30,279,363
1913	13,967	13,445,282	120,549	43,912	22,099,312	57,879	35,544,594
1914	21,051	17,471,452	187,382	40,457	18,652,078	61,508	36,123,530

The increase in the planting of upland cotton is such that it is now replacing that of native cotton. The area planted with native cotton, amounting to 45,500 *cho* in 1911, was reduced to 43,900 *cho* in 1913, and to 40,457 *cho* in 1914.

97. Fruit Trees.

Fruit trees of improved species, especially peach, apple, and others (except the orange, the cultivation of which is almost hopeless), and grape-vines easily adapting themselves to the physical conditions of Korea, certain of them yield fruit of a better quality than that produced in Japan. The planting of fruit trees having been encouraged for several years past by the Model Farm, Horticultural Stations, and Seedling Stations, the number of agriculturists engaging in fruit cultivation has considerably increased. The cultivation of fruit will not only be of undoubted benefit to the agricultural classes, but will prevent its importation from other countries.

The increased production exceeding the general demand in the Peninsula, the authorities concerned and those interested in fruit cultivation began making investigation as to fruit markets in Manchuria, Siberia, Shanghai, and Hongkong. The Tozan Farm conducted by the Mitsubishi Family in Chemulpo produces apples of exceedingly good quality and was the first to send 30 boxes to the Hongkong market for trial, thus showing the brighter prospect of the industry in the year under review. A fruiterers' association at Taikyū also sent 545 boxes to the Russian market at Kharbin. But the result was not so satisfactory as the Hongkong one owing to the economic dulness then prevailing on account of the European war.

98. Live Stock.

With regard to the improvement of live stock, the measures taken in previous years by the authorities concerned being pursued more extensively, cattle, hogs, fowl, etc., have not only increased in number, but have gradually improved in quality. The native bull, being of hardy constitution and massive in build, can stand hard labour and so is extensively used for ploughing as well as for transportation purposes, while the cow, though of very little use in giving milk, furnishes good beef. As most of the cattle in the northern part of the Peninsula are greatly superior to those in the south, improvement of cattle in the south was effected by procuring superior bulls from the north for service, and this means of improving the native cattle showing better and healthier results than cross-breeding with foreign species, the Governor-General issued in December 1914 an instruction to Provincial Governors to the effect that cattle improvement should be conducted by making use of the native bull exclusively, and that bulls of mixed breed or of European origin should not be used except for the breeding of milch cows. Also any importation of cattle of European origin for the milk supply should be reported by the Customs Directors to the Provincial Governor concerned as to its destination. In addition, the formation of live stock associations was encouraged with a view to securing a more uniform standard in the breeding of cattle, and such associations numbered as many as 28 at the end of the year under review.

Cattle and other principal live stock existing at the end of December 1914, as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—



Experiment in Mongolian Sheep Breeding at Government Farm, Sempo.



Cattle Pasture of Yeiko Cattle Association, South Kankyō Province.

Year	No. of Cattle			Horses	Donkeys
	Bulls	Cows	Total		
1911	258,192	647,865	906,057	40,976	9,823
1912	298,704	742,016	1,040,720	46,565	11,587
1913	350,624	860,387	1,211,011	50,652	13,225
1914	398,937	939,464	1,338,401	52,545	13,747

(Continued)

Year	Mules	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Fowl
1911	383	572,840	8,361	—	3,421,312
1912	580	616,945	10,373	35	3,931,632
1913	802	761,186	10,456	—	4,194,335
1914	1,069	757,803	11,610	3	4,110,234

Cattle plague broke out during the year 1914 in the form of rinderpest, anthrax, foot and mouth disease, "schweine rothlauf", hog-cholera, rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc. Although the proper measures for preventing such outbreaks were taken, those affected by rinderpest numbered as many as 1,775 head. The Korean cattle which once had a good market in Asiatic Russia were gradually replaced with bulls from Shangtung Peninsula, China, but with the outbreak of the European war exportation of Korean cattle considerably increased, so that those exported to Russian territory during the year 1914 reached over 10,100 head, an increase of 7,700 head on the preceding year.

99. Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company, engaging under Government protection in agricultural and industrial undertakings, by inviting and selecting skilled farmers and others as immigrants and furnishing them with the necessary funds, is participating in the development of the natural resources of the Peninsula. The capital of the Company being 10,000,000 *yen*, State lands measuring 10,037.8 *cho* were transferred to the Company as payment for the 60,000 shares valued at 3,000,000 *yen* taken up by the Government.

These lands added to those purchased, contributed to, or reclaimed by the Company make the total area of lands owned by the Company at the end of the year under review 70,143 *cho*—46,642 *cho* of paddy land, 18,753 *cho* of upland, 2,265 *cho* of forests, and 2,482 *cho* of other lands. The rents for these lands realized during the year under review reached over 1,600,000 *yen*. The Company also participating in the improvement of rice cultivation, the paddy-lands planted with superior species of rice totalled in area 10,853 *cho*. Horticulture being directly conducted by the Company, more than 470,000 apples were sent to Mukden, China, and to Asiatic Russia. In the afforestation undertaking more than 2,860,000 trees were planted by the Company in the spring of 1914.

With regard to Japanese immigrants, those brought by the Company numbered 2,659 families up to the end of the year under review, and cultivated lands rented to them aggregated 4,733 *cho*—4,161 *cho* of paddy land and 572 *cho* of upland. For the engagement of new Japanese immigrants the Government subsidized the Company to the amount of 300,000 *yen* each year.

One of the main lines of the Company's business is the furnishing of funds, necessary for exploitation purposes, to settlers, farmers, and others in Korea, and at the end of the fiscal year 1914 the total amount of funds loaned to farmers and others was 7,570,000 *yen*, being an increase of 1,360,000 *yen* on the loans existing at the end of the preceding year. Of these funds 3,220,000 *yen* were loaned for agricultural enterprises, 1,540,000 *yen* for public undertakings, 2,300,000 *yen* for debentures issued by several Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and 500,000 *yen* for other purposes.

The following table shows the general business conditions of the Company for the last five years :—

Year	Capital		Shares owned by Government	Reserve Fund	Debentures Issued	Government Subsidies
	Authorized	Paid-up				
1908	Yen 10,000,000	Yen 2,500,000	Yen 750,000	Yen 15,300	Yen —	Yen 300,000
1909	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	55,500	—	300,000
1910	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	126,000	—	300,000
1911	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	207,800	—	278,000
1912	10,000,000	7,507,838	2,250,000	299,600	19,350,000	300,000
1913	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	428,400	19,350,000	300,000
1914	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	511,000	19,350,000	300,000

(Continued)

Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amount	Percentage
1908	^{Yen} 311,975	^{Yen} 159,754	^{Yen} 152,221	^{Yen} 26,600	6.0
1909	661,407	260,700	400,707	150,000	6.0
1910	1,268,569	564,714	703,800	150,000	6.0
1911	2,013,678	1,055,242	958,436	270,000	6.5
1912	2,645,565	1,491,863	1,153,702	450,000	6.5
1913	3,626,173	2,234,773	1,391,400	690,000	7.0
1914	3,394,837	2,346,996	1,047,841	650,000	6.5

The business conditions for the year under review being much better in almost every line, the Company was able to pay its shareholders, except the Government, a dividend of seven per cent., being an increase of one-half per cent. on the preceding year.

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

100. Effects of European War on Trade and Industry.

When the European war broke out in August 1914, the Government-General, recognizing the necessity of investigation regarding the possible effects of the war upon the economic conditions of the Peninsula, caused the Provincial Governments to submit a monthly report on its effects upon the trade and industries of this country, and their summarized reports were often made public.

At the very beginning of the war the graphite, hitherto exported to England and Germany, found itself shut out from these markets, while the export trade with China was seriously affected owing to the fall in quotation of the silver dollar in China, and to the danger then existing in Chinese waters by reason of the activity of the *Emden*, a German cruiser, in the Indian Ocean, and the presence of German cruisers in Kiaochao Bay, German leased territory. With the surrender of Kiaochao to the Japanese forces this danger was entirely removed, and the trade with China resumed its normal condition. On the other hand, the export of cattle and cow-hides considerably increased, chiefly on account of the demand for them by the Russian army.

With regard to industries, manufacturers felt much inconvenience in securing raw materials, especially dye stuffs, medicinal and chemical ingredients, and iron, owing to shortage of bottoms or to the practical stoppage of the import of these goods. But, with the Government encouragement given to home industries, characteristically termed by the Governor-General "self-making and self-supplying", certain industries came into existence. The tobacco manufactured in Korea found its way to the Chinese market, especially in Shangtung Peninsula. The marine transportation, hindered at the beginning of the war by higher insurance rates, soon resumed its normal condition, while new routes from Korea to Tsingtao and Vladivostok respectively were started.

In short, the effects of the European war upon the trade and industries of the Peninsula were not altogether so bad as anticipated.

101. Regulations for Markets.

Markets in the principal towns and cities play an important part in the commercial life of Korea. Food products, clothing materials, and cattle are principally dealt in at these markets. The total number of markets existing at the end of the year 1914 was 1,228, and the transactions effected in these markets during that year reached 43,416,170 *yen* in value. Still, as no regulations had been provided for the proper supervision of these markets, though many of the existing evils had been remedied by administrative measures, they were not free from objectionable defects, such as the indiscriminate collection of fees, and so forth.

With the object, therefore, of improving these markets, general regulations for them were promulgated by the Governor-General's administrative ordinance No. 136, in September of the year under review. The regulations recognize the existence of those markets established by private individuals for a period of ten years from their enforcement, but do not permit the establishment of a new market unless by public corporations, such as prefectural municipalities, villages, or other similar juridical beings. A market dealing with marine products consigned to it for sale by public auction may be established by individuals, but only for a period of five years. For the control and supervision of markets, Provincial Governors were made responsible, and permission of the Governor concerned is required for the formation of a market, alteration in location, or final closing of it. He may also cancel his permission if the conduct of a market is detrimental to the public welfare. Police authorities may also take measures deemed necessary, should proper sanitation be neglected, and so on.

102. Industrial Encouragement.

A. Industrial Experimental Laboratory.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1912, a Central Experimental Laboratory was created in that year by taking as its nucleus the Industrial Training School which was established in 1907, in order to furnish to persons interested the results of scientific investigation or analysis of agricultural and mineral products obtained in the Peninsula, and thereby stimulate industrial growth.

With regard to experiments conducted for the improvement of manufactured liquors, the work is still continued, and the method for the proper preservation of liquors was also studied. This institu-

tion at one time studied the quality of wheat produced in the Peninsula and proved that wheat raised in the northern and western parts of the Peninsula was the best for making flour. Extraction of diastase from beans and yeast from rice husks was experimented in. With a view to preventing imports of Chinese pongee silk and substituting for it that made in Korea, the institution experimented in the weaving, bleaching, and dyeing of this silk, and also in the starching of it. Utilization of a Korean rush called the wangle (莞草) for making mats, straw hats, chair bottoms, etc., was also made the subject of experiment.

Regarding earthenwares, the clay, sand, and rocks in different localities were examined and tested in order to ascertain their use as materials for making porcelain, glass, etc.

As to applied chemistry, the manufacture of soap, paper, leather, lacquer ware, etc., was studied and experiments made, utilizing for that purpose beans, the paper mulberry, cow hides, the lacquer tree, etc.

The Industrial Training Section is affording a theoretical and practical training to young Koreans, details of which are given in the Chapter on Education.

B. Subsidies given to Industrial Crafts.

In order to encourage industrial crafts, as well as to induce improvement in industrial skill, the Government-General continues to grant subsidies to associations or individuals conducting weaving, paper-making, matting, bamboo work, pottery, or other industries. The subsidies for such industrial encouragement consisted not only of pecuniary grants, but implements also were often furnished by the Government, as hitherto. During the fiscal year 1914, a sum of 18,396 *yen* was distributed among all the provinces.

103. Factories.

In the Peninsula most of the manufactures were ordinarily conducted as domestic industries, so the factory system hardly existed, save for a few factories run by Japanese. Under such circumstances, no factory law was provided, so manufacturing houses employing labour were supervised by the police and other administrative authorities, except factories maintained by corporations, these of course being controlled by the Company Regulations.

With industrial development, and with expansion of communication and banking facilities, the number of factories maintained by



Tannery with Boot-Making
Section busy on Boots
for Russian Army.



Oriental Tobacco
Co. and Cigarette
Making.

corporations or individuals showed a tendency to increase. The following table shows the general conditions of factories giving work to more than ten employees and turning out products to the value of over 5,000 *yen* per annum :

End of December 1914.

Industry	No. of Factories					Capital <i>Yen</i>
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under- taking by Japanese & Korean	Foreign	Total	
Dyeing and Weaving . .	5	19	—	—	24	177,810
Silk spinning	—	—	1	—	1	17,201
Cotton ginning	16	2	—	—	18	788,954
Paper	3	4	1	—	8	339,030
Hides and Tanning. . .	3	19	—	—	22	642,900
Earthenware	39	22	1	2	64	371,766
Soap	5	—	—	—	5	27,529
Candles	4	—	—	—	4	15,000
Dye Stuffs	3	—	—	—	3	260,000
Manure	3	—	—	—	3	287,457
Metals.	41	23	—	—	64	264,680
Wood	5	3	—	—	8	23,600
Lumbering	7	—	—	—	7	142,000
Ship-yards	4	—	—	—	4	78,000
Grain cleaning	85	62	1	—	148	2,135,400
Flour milling.	5	—	—	—	5	30,000
Bread	11	—	—	—	11	15,500
Cakes	20	—	—	—	20	66,100
Tobacco	18	2	—	1	21	3,950,170
Liquor.	74	1	—	3	78	1,295,575
Soft Drinks	5	—	—	—	5	25,800
Ice	2	—	—	—	2	140,000
Salt.	12	—	—	—	12	180,000
Canning	13	—	—	—	13	126,000
Printing	44	8	—	—	52	706,373
Tailoring	5	—	—	—	5	86,500
Brick	7	—	—	2	9	740,706
Electricity and Gas. . .	14	—	2	—	16	4,126,163
Others	12	10	—	—	22	311,618
Total.	465	175	6	8	654	17,371,882

(Continued)

Industry	Employees				Amount of Products per Annum Yen
	Japanese	Korean	Foreign	Total	
Dyeing and Weaving	34	492	—	526	132,926
Silk spinning	2	20	61	83	30,315
Cotton ginning	89	1,090	—	1,179	591,809
Paper	49	238	—	287	98,133
Hides and Tanning.	79	574	—	653	801,284
Earthenware	289	1,259	120	1,668	397,461
Soap	12	16	—	28	75,580
Candles	14	35	—	49	213,400
Dye Stuffs.	8	95	—	103	348,050
Manure	16	16	—	32	78,540
Metals	306	592	—	898	513,904
Wood	29	61	—	90	63,035
Lumbering	25	47	21	93	168,564
Ship-yards	49	14	—	63	70,636
Grain cleaning	469	3,773	15	4,257	18,177,958
Flour milling.	15	17	—	32	24,980
Bread	25	58	—	83	71,509
Cakes	87	36	2	125	216,205
Tobacco	372	6,121	1	6,494	4,152,335
Liquor.	364	171	40	575	1,265,697
Soft Drinks	24	25	—	49	29,587
Ice	10	15	—	25	35,802
Salt.	20	182	—	202	350,905
Canning	157	128	—	285	169,897
Printing	402	761	—	1,163	965,583
Tailoring	110	24	—	134	139,320
Brick	64	611	33	708	1,631,492
Electricity and Gas.	126	92	—	218	1,736,789
Others	99	762	—	861	203,101
Total.	3,345	17,325	293	20,963	32,754,797

104. Plan of Industrial Exhibition.

The material and moral progress made under the new régime for the last five years being by no means small in degree, the Govern-

ment decided to hold an industrial exhibition in the autumn of 1915, the best season of the year, in the grounds of Keifuku or North Palace in Keijo. The exhibition was planned not only to commemorate the successful administration of the new régime for the past five years and to show its results, but to stimulate the further improvement of industries, agriculture, and other measures. For this Industrial Exhibition 500,000 *yen* was to be apportioned in the budgets of the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, and 191,680 *yen* was spent during the fiscal year 1914.

105. Inspection of Rice Products.

The demand for rice produced in the Peninsula gradually increasing in Japan and China, and the Korean product not being free from criticism on account of its admixture of grit, etc., consequently hindering further expansion in the demand for Korean rice, the officials concerned put forth efforts to encourage improvement in the quality and grade of rice. As an immediate though merely provisional measure, the Government-General, in June 1913, instructed the Provincial Governors to cause the Chambers of Commerce and Guilds or Associations of Grain Products in their respective jurisdictions to inspect the rice destined for exportation, and the Chambers of Commerce in Chinnampo, Jinsen (Chemulpo), and the Fusan Rice Association in Keijo at once began such inspection.

In February 1915, the general regulations for rice inspection were issued by a Governor-General's ordinance, by which the Provincial Governors were made responsible for the inspection of rice for exportation and were authorized to provide more detailed regulations for the execution of such inspection. According to these regulations, Rice Inspection Stations were to be established by the Provincial Governments, or Chambers of Commerce or Grain Associations could be entrusted by the Provincial Governor to carry out such official inspection. By such inspection the rice for export is classified as excellent, first, or second grade. If the staple contains below three per cent. of unhulled rice and grit it is placed in the first grade, that containing above three per cent. ranks as second class, while that containing less than ten grit per *sho* (0.0496 bushel) of rice is marked excellent. The grade being stamped on each bag of rice, the export of any bag bearing the second grade stamp may be prohibited by the Provincial Governor with approval of the Governor-General.

106. Modification of Company Regulations.

The Annual Report for 1910 fully set forth the Company Regulations, by which the formation of business corporations in Korea, establishment of head or branch offices of Japanese or foreign corporations in the Peninsula, and other important matters, such as alteration of system or organization of corporation, appointment of President or Directors or change in them, should obtain the approval of the Governor-General, so that stricter supervision and control than that exercised in Japan, but needed in this country at the time of annexation in order to secure the healthier development of business corporations, was thereby obtained.

Temptation to or attempts at organizing irresponsible corporations gradually becoming feebler and less frequent, and such strict supervision becoming of less importance, the Detailed Enforcing Regulations were modified in November 1914, by which matters hitherto requiring the Governor-General's approval, such as the class of corporation, its trade mark or name, alteration in location of main or branch offices, election and change of directors or auditors, etc., were merely to be reported to the Governor-General. The punishment meted out to those violating the regulations or neglecting to observe the requirements was limited under the modified regulations to a pecuniary fine only.

107. Chambers of Commerce.

As alluded to in the Annual Report for 1912, there were two sets of Chambers of Commerce, i. e. one maintained by Japanese and the other by Koreans. At the end of the year 1914, Japanese Chambers of Commerce existed in 11 places and maintained 215 elected members at an expense of 52,889 *yen*, which sum was levied from 1,552 voting members, while those maintained by Koreans existed in 14 places, and maintained 521 elected members at a cost of 18,126 *yen*, which was levied from 2,196 voting members. Some of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce maintained and managed a commercial museum, warehousing, and inspection of rice for export, in addition to their proper function, i. e. preparing reports and statistics on commerce, making investigation by order of the Government, participating in arbitration or in employing good offices in mercantile disputes, etc., which is practically the same as the function of such Chambers in Japan.

Chambers of Commerce, whether maintained by Japanese or Koreans, hitherto came under the control of the Provincial Governors, while, with regard to amendment or alteration of the "Articles of Association", such as related to their location, their business functions, the right of voting by members, and that of candidates, etc., approval of the Governor-General had to be obtained. But general regulations to be observed by these commercial institutions being lacking, and the legal personage of the Chambers in Chosen not yet being officially recognized, Regulations concerning Chambers of Commerce are now being prepared to the effect that Chambers of Commerce must be unified to embrace Japanese and Koreans, and their legal being recognized, so that a fee can be compulsorily collected from all members.

108. Trade Associations.

Of trade associations existing at the end of the fiscal year 1914, there were 109 formed by Japanese, by Koreans, or by Japanese and Koreans jointly. The object of their formation was undoubtedly to check the manufacture of inferior articles, or other abuses, as well as to promote their interests by mutual agreement. But most of those organized by Koreans were of nominal existence only and their members often regarded them as a means for social intercourse. The authorities concerned, therefore, exerted their efforts to improve these associations. Regulations concerning trade associations will be enacted at no very distant date, so as to provide for their formation, function, and official control.

XIII. MINING, FORESTRY, & FISHERY.

109. Mining Permits.

Mining undertakings in the Peninsula are growing year by year, yet until lately it was a matter for regret that most of the undertakings, except those conducted by the Government and several foreign syndicates, were being carried on with inadequate capital and were satisfied with superficial exploitation only, so that improved machinery was rarely used. Mining in the Peninsula, however, is now attracting the attention of capitalists or corporations of good repute in Japan, and those applying for concessions for actual development are gradually increasing in number.

The total number of applications for concessions for mining proper and placer mining submitted during the year 1914 was 542, being a decrease of 68 compared with that for the preceding year. This is principally due to the fewer applications for mining proper, which shows that speculative applicants are on the decrease. Of these applications, the number approved by the Government during the year under review was 308, being a decrease of 44 compared with the previous year. Should they be classified according to the nature of the mines, 155 were for gold and silver, 59 for placer mining, 15 for coal, 30 for iron, 12 for kerosene, and 10 for graphite.

The total number of mining concessions granted since the enforcement of the Mining Regulations to persons of various nationalities reached 1,118 at the end of December 1913. These are given in the following table according to nationality :—

End of December 1914.

Description	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under-takings, Japanese & Korean	English	American	Joint Under-takings, Japanese & American	Joint Under-takings, Korean & America	German	French	Italian	Russian	Total
Mining Proper	594	230	25	* 5 1	* 14 2	—	—	2	* 2 1	* 1	1	* 873 5

(Continued)

Description	Japanese	Korean	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & Korean	English	American	Joint Under- takings, Japanese & American	Joint Under- takings, Korean & American	German	French	Italian	Russian	Total
Placer Mining	90	118	21	* 1	16 * 2	—	—	—	* 1	* 1	—	245 * 5
Total	684	348	46	5 2	30 * 4	—	—	2	* 2 2	* 2	1	1,118 * 10
1913	612	369	51	5 2	31 * 4	2	1	6	* 2 2	* 2	1	1,080 * 10

* Patents given prior to the enforcement of the Mining Law.

The present mining regulations, enacted by the former Korean Government in the time of transition and as early as 1906, are not free from many defects. The list of mining products being limited to seventeen, many other important products such as tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, etc., were not governed by the Regulations, nor were mining undertakings by the Government subjected to them. The mining regulations, as enacted in the transitory period, allowed foreigners to undertake mining operations. But in most civilized countries mining, which strongly affects the national economy of a country, is not allowed to other than the nationals of the country concerned. Therefore new mining permits should not be given to foreigners, though those already granted them should be perfectly respected, but should they organize a corporation as a Japanese legal being, permission should be granted their applications equally with those of Japanese or Koreans. Furthermore the legal guarantee of mining rights as set forth in the present regulations is not complete enough.

Consequently new regulations are now being prepared so as to remedy the above-enumerated defects and to meet the actual mining conditions of the Peninsula of to-day.

110. Mineral Deposit Survey.

Mineral deposits are found in almost every province of Korea, but are more abundant in the northern parts of the Peninsula.

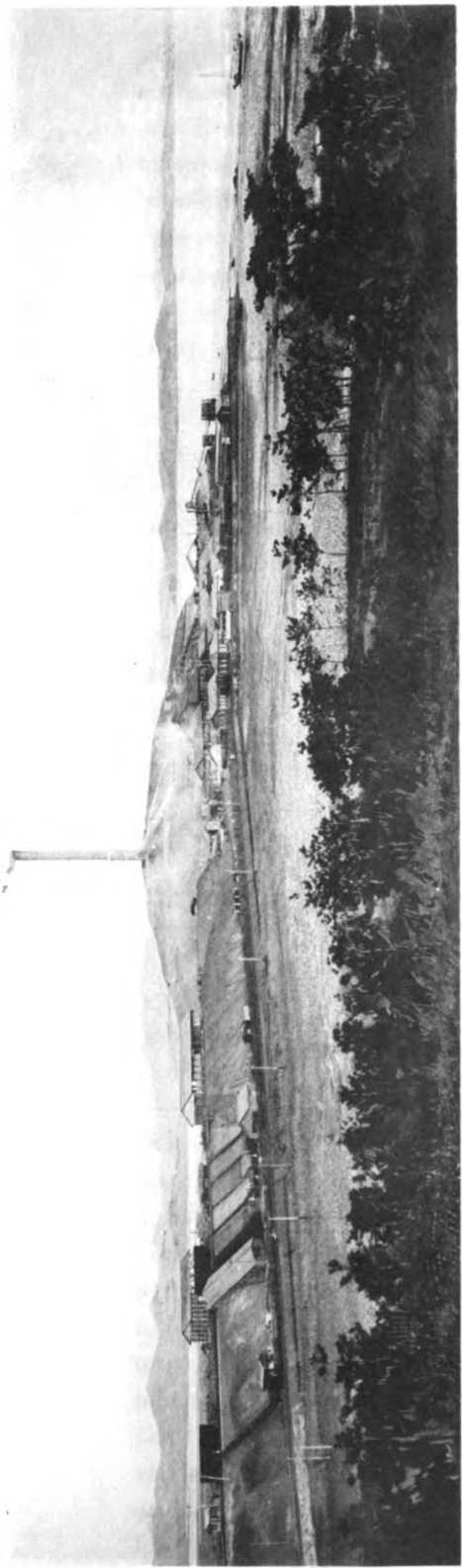
As remarked in previous Annual Reports, the survey of mineral deposits in the Peninsula was commenced in 1911, with a view to

furnishing reliable information to those interested in mining. In the three years ending December 1914, such survey was completed in seven provinces—North and South Kankyō, North and South Heian, Kōgen, Keiki, and Kwōkai—and in portions of the six provinces of North and South Keishō, North and South Chūsei, and North Zenla. As soon as the results of this survey were printed, pamphlets were distributed among those interested in mining. If deposits thus surveyed are classified according to the minerals present, gold and silver are the most widely distributed, iron, anthracite coal, copper, lead, zinc, graphite, coal, and iron pyrites coming next in order. In addition, tungsten, chromium, molybdenum, mercury, tin, asbestos, mica, and talc are also found in the Peninsula. As building materials or for other purposes, marbles and similar stones are found.

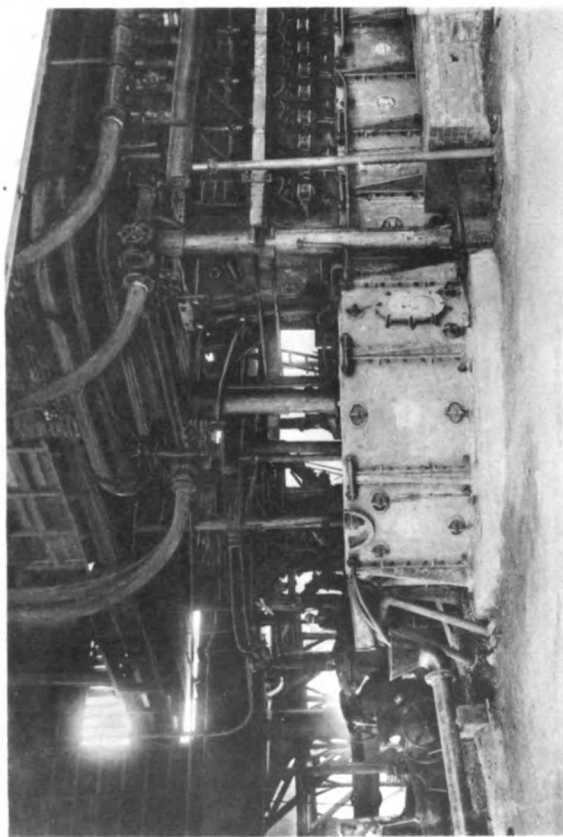
Consequent upon these surveys, the gold mines in Shōshū District, North Keishō Province, Gishū Prefecture, North Heian Province, and Kankō District, South Kankyō Province, and the anthracite coal seams in Kaisen and Junsen Districts, South Heian Province, were to be retained by the Government for experimental exploitation. Of these mines retained by the Government, experimental exploitation was commenced in the year under review in three places, viz., Shōshū, Kankō, and Gishu.

III. Mineral Products.

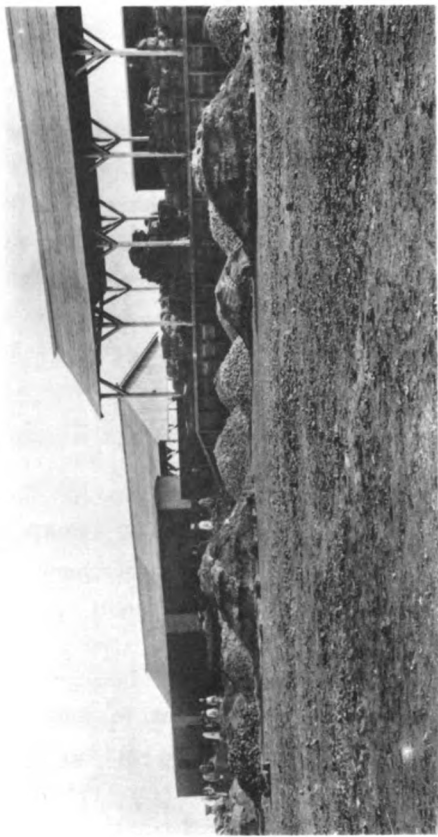
Of the mineral products, chiefly gold, though more than two-thirds of the output came from mines operated by foreign companies, there is yet a tendency to increase in the output by Japanese operators. Mining in the Peninsula beginning to attract the attention of capitalists or corporations of good repute in Japan, those engaging in the actual working of mines are gradually on the increase. The Mitsubishi Firm has started to build an iron foundry in Kenjiho on the Taidō River in order to utilize the iron ore and coal produced in the Peninsula, while the Mitsui Mining Company is interested in iron mining at Kaisen, South Heian Province, and started in 1914 to build a light railway from the mines to Shin-Anshu Station, a distance of about 20 miles. The Furukawa Mining Partnership Corporation began experimental exploitation work at Kijo gold mine in 1914. The Kuhara Mining Joint-Stock Company also started a mill at Chinnampo to extract gold from purchased ores by the dry process on a large scale. On completion of this plant, many gold mine operators, lacking appliances for the extraction of gold



Gold extracting Mill, Dry Process, erected by Kuhara Mining Company at Chinnampo.



Smelting Furnace with Water Jacket.



Railway Platform for conveying Ore direct to Mill.

either by the dry or wet process, will undoubtedly be encouraged to continue their work.

Following on the various measures for improvement in, and encouragement given to mining development, the annual output of minerals is increasing, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Gold	2,499,171	3,109,773	3,744,957	4,433,838	4,644,983	5,692,321	6,064,318
Gold Ore	71,010	166,164	209,920	12,499	187,233	70,223	110,016
Placer Gold . .	243,570	526,969	821,609	591,618	670,693	970,205	575,350
Gold and Silver } Ore }	4,280	42,835	53,072	38,378	2,526	—	—
Gold and Cop- } per Ore . . . }	—	—	246,631	230,210	293,098	372,064	500,487
Silver	—	4,096	6,555	7,118	15,097	28,760	18,712
Copper Ore . .	9,041	2,727	21,488	684	6,642	3,764	1,705
Iron Ore . . .	375,092	327,613	421,462	162,988	201,845	233,975	267,606
Graphite . . .	152,787	181,574	153,477	169,065	234,799	252,863	122,178
Coal	213,386	225,864	388,781	539,497	557,802	570,158	739,791
Other Minerals .	739	—	—	63	—	3,193	2,486
Total . .	3,569,076	4,587,615	6,067,952	6,185,958	6,815,118	8,197,526	8,402,649

112. Protection of Forests.

As stated in the Annual Report for 1912, in order to carry out protective measures regarding State forests more extensively and effectively, Regulations for Protection of State Forests were promulgated in May 1912, by *Furei* No. 105, by which Provincial Governors were made responsible for the protection of all State forests in their respective jurisdictions. The State forests surrounding the city of Keijō, the protection of which was charged to the central authorities, were transferred to the Keiki Provincial Government in March 1914. A jurisdictional district for forest protection may be established in State forests requiring such protection, and a Mountain Superintendent and four Assistant Superintendents may be appointed to each district. Up to the year 1914, forty-five jurisdictional districts had been formed throughout the provinces, including the four districts

previously established in the State forests surrounding the city of Keijo. In order to provide against the stealing of timber, forest fires, and other depredations, so-called Forest Guard Stations were created in twelve places, to which Japanese gendarmes or Korean assistant gendarmes are attached. When lumber thieves began to despoil State forests in Quelpart Island a protection district was created there in March 1914 by transferring to it the staff of a protection district in Kōgen Province. In the course of the survey of State forests, the necessity of protecting State forests other than those in the above-mentioned forest districts being felt, State forests in 14 places in Keijo Prefecture and other localities, aggregating 17,569 *cho* in area, were converted into protected forest zones.

113. Survey of Forests.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, investigation or survey of State forests in order to decide their status, whether public or private, or if State forests, to discriminate between those needed for preservation and those to be disposed of for private utilization, was commenced in 1911 in certain important localities, with the intention of gradually extending it to the whole Peninsula. In 1914, the survey forces numbering seven parties were increased to fifteen, and State mountains and forests in all the provinces except Kwōkai, and covering an aggregate area of 747,000 *cho*, had been surveyed. If to these be added those surveyed in preceding years, the area aggregates 1,036,000 *cho*, of which 736,000 *cho* were to be preserved for the State. As it was decided that the remaining 300,000 *cho* and other unreserved areas should be leased out as far as possible for utilization by individuals and corporations, several survey parties were also engaged to inspect and survey those forests applied for by individuals or corporations, and the forests receiving such official inspection up to the end of the year under review aggregated some 233,000 *cho*.

114. Disposal of State Forests and their Products.

As remarked in a previous Annual Report, the Forest Regulations being revised to the effect that State forests not under protection or required for preservation may be leased to private applicants, and permanently transferred to them if successfully conducted, or

that the people of the locality may be permitted to gather branches, bushes, or other products, even in preserved State forests, and other measures for encouragement of afforestation being well carried out, Japanese and Koreans utilizing State forests steadily increased in number.

The forests called *Kinyo rin* (禁養林), which for many years were placed under the protection of certain persons, solely to provide a supply of timber for Royal coffins or other Royal needs, were also to be permanently transferred to those persons in accordance with the new Forest Regulations. The total number of permissions given to applicants for forest utilization during the year under review was 7,341, the aggregate area affected amounting to 97,400 *cho*, while that of permits for transfer of *Kinyo* forests reached 4,727, the aggregate area amounting to 11,155 *cho*. Should these be added to permissions given in previous years, the grand total of permissions reaches 25,518, aggregating 300,877 *cho* in area.

With regard to State forests transferred for utilization by Provincial Governments, village offices, or public schools, forests aggregating 3,167 *cho* in 45 places were handed over to Provincial Governments up to the end of the present fiscal year, 1,653 *cho* located in 187 places to villages for use in showing model afforestation, and 2,717 *cho* located in 330 places for the use of public schools; thus forests transferred for the use of Local Governments and public schools aggregated 7,537 *cho*.

In addition, those State forests granted for use as graveyards according to the Regulations for Graves aggregated 9,820 *cho* up to the end of the fiscal year under review.

As to the disposal of State forests, trees, and other products during the year under review, 411 *cho* of forest and 261,922 cubic *shaku* of trees were sold, while 57,336 cubic *shaku* of trees and 8,501,296 pieces of stone were given for public use.

115. Seedling Stations.

With the encouragement of afforestation, seedling stations were gradually established, especially after the inauguration of the Government-General, and many seedling stations or nursery gardens were formed with the aid of the Imperial Donation Funds and Local Expenses Funds, in addition to those maintained by the Central Government. The following table gives the general features of these seedling stations for the past several years.

Fiscal Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Central Government			Seedling Stations maintained by Provincial Governments with Local Expenses Fund		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1910	6	<i>Cho</i> 57	<i>Trees</i> 3,498,250	5	<i>Cho</i> 5	<i>Trees</i> 75,587
1911	14	102	7,985,433	76	45	812,192
1912	2	25	3,152,629	260	146	7,993,604
1913	1	17	1,519,351	76	159	13,348,859
1914	1	17	1,577,293	80	164	16,726,030

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Seedling Stations maintained by Prefectures and Districts with Imperial Donation Fund			Total		
	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings	No. of Stations	Area	No. of Seedlings
1910	—	<i>Cho</i> —	<i>Trees</i> —	11	<i>Cho</i> 62	<i>Trees</i> 3,573,837
1911	44	32	237,335	134	179	9,034,960
1912	48	44	1,683,945	310	215	12,830,178
1913	42	41	1,676,814	119	218	16,545,024
1914	41	40	2,629,423	122	222	20,932,746

The seedlings raised at these stations are principally *quercus serrata*, pseudo acacia, red pine, poplar pyramidalis, chestnut, etc. Seedlings raised at the State seedling station are mainly intended for plantation in State forests maintained around the city of Keijo and managed by the Central Government, while those grown in local seedling stations are for the use of afforestation conducted by Local Governments and for distribution free of charge among such local people as are interested in afforestation. During the year under review the distribution totalled 14,570,000 trees and 137 *koku* of seeds.

Similar undertakings are also conducted by private corporations or individuals. Of these, 248 were Japanese, while Koreans numbered as many as 1,066, and in addition there was one foreign undertaking.

116. Afforestation.

A. By Central Government.

With the object of providing the people with a model for afforestation, as well as of experimenting in the raising of certain kinds of trees adaptable to the physical conditions of Korea, afforestation on a suburban mountain of Keijo and in other places has been conducted since 1907 and this work was gradually to be transferred to the Local Governments, especially after annexation. In the afforestation work carried out by the Central Government during the year 1914, terraces were built on mountain slopes measuring over 36 *cho*, and trees planted thereon numbered 590,000. In addition 540,000 trees were planted in the afforested mountain in previous years in order to replace those that died.

B. By Local Governments.

In the afforestation undertaken by Local Governments, afforestation of State mountains transferred to the charge of Local Governments is also conducted as a model for the local people. The first afforestation work conducted by a Provincial Government was started in 1911, when the Provincial Government of Kōgen planted 15,300 trees on mountains aggregating five *cho* in area. In the year 1914, all the provinces except South Kankyō and South Keishō Provinces conducted afforestation on an aggregate area of 273 *cho* by planting 1,120,000 seedlings. If to these be added those planted in previous years, the aggregate number of trees planted by Local Governments reaches 2,350,000 and the aggregate area 733 *cho*. Provincial Governments are also encouraging afforestation by local people, especially by encouraging the revival of the *Songkei* (松契), a guild for promoting interest in pine forests.

C. Arbor-Day.

With a view to arousing in the people an interest in, or love of afforestation, the Government-General, selecting the anniversary of the demise of the First Emperor of Japan as Arbor-Day, has caused, since the annexation, universal planting to be carried out on that day, the first Arbor-day being held under the auspices of the Governor-General in Government grounds on the slopes of Nansan, on April 3, 1911, while the Civil Governor conducted the planting on a mountain in Keijō on the second and third arbor-days. The fourth and fifth arbor-days were graced with the personal attendance of the Governor-General. Arbor-Day arouses much interest in the

people in general, especially in the school children. While 4,650,000 trees were planted on the first arbor-day (April 3, 1911), over 10,160,000 trees were planted on the second, 12,430,000 trees on the third, and 13,560,000 trees on the fourth, thus aggregating 40,820,000 trees.

D. Non-Government Plantations.

In the number of undertakings conducted by persons other than the Government, there is a tendency to increase. The love of afforestation especially among the Koreans being thus awakened, those applying for the lease of State forests in accordance with the Forest Regulations are greatly increasing in number, as shown in the table attached to the section dealing with forest administration. The Oriental Development Company, the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo, and the Seisen Afforestation Company are also conducting afforestation on a large scale. The total area devoted to afforestation by private individuals and corporations during the past few years reaches 34,046 *cho*, the aggregate number of trees planted being 125,560,000.

117. Revision of Fishery Regulations.

The Annual Report for 1911 mentioned the enactment of fishery regulations to replace those promulgated by the former Korean Government and the Residency-General. The new regulations granted, individuals as well as fishing villages, the concession (免許) of the exclusive use of a specified location, and this concession right to villages was specially guaranteed in order to promote the fishing interest of the villagers. These regulations also grant permits (許可) according to the nature of the fishing, i. e. whaling, trawling, and deep sea fishing outside the conceded districts. All fishing concessions and permits of important nature are granted by the Governor-General only, while permits of less importance and fishing licences are granted by Provincial Governors.

In revising the Detailed Enforcing Regulations in 1914, the right of giving permits to fishers using nets by wind power or by ocean currents was transferred to the Provincial Governors. The Regulations for Control of Fishing were also revised to the effect that the period of a permit for deep sea fishing, hitherto specified for one year, was extended to five years, that fishing boats using explosives would be confiscated, and so on.



Fifth Arbor-day graced with
Personal Attendance of
the Governor-General.



Arbor-day in a Province.



Arbor-day observed by Public School Children.

118. Fishery Grants.

Those applying for fishery concessions, permits, or licences for the year under review reached 13,801, and those obtaining official approval numbered as many as 12,761. The following table gives the number of applications for fishery grants and of official approvals for several years past :—

End of December 1914.

Description	No. of Applications received				No. of Applications approved			
	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese and Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Joint Applications, Japanese and Korean	Total
Fishery Concessions	424	1,095	113	1,632	185	599	32	816
Fishery Permits . .	1,307	1,323	—	2,630	1,110	1,296	—	2,406
Fishery Licences . .	2,821	6,718	—	9,539	2,821	6,718	—	9,539
Total . .	4,552	9,136	113	13,801	4,116	8,613	32	12,761
1913	3,950	10,229	52	14,231	3,760	10,341	39	14,140
1912	5,149	6,164	33	11,346	4,677	5,958	24	10,659
1911	4,770	5,861	66	10,697	4,655	5,934	29	10,618
1910	3,234	7,607	270	11,111	2,426	5,764	54	8,244

119. Investigation of Marine Products, etc.

A. Investigation of Marine Products.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, with a view to furnishing material to effect improvement in marine products, investigation of marine products of Korean waters, especially of the species of fish and other marine products, their distribution, etc., has been commenced, while research into the proper method of catching important species in Korean waters, and experiments in the artificial culture of certain species of marine products were not neglected. During the year under review there were carried out (1) investigation of the species of fish and other marine products along the south-eastern coast of the Peninsula, especially Kōgen, and North and

South Keisho Provinces, (2) special investigation as to the sea-ear and sea-slug all along the coast of the Peninsula, results of which will be published for reference and for the benefit of those interested in those marine products chiefly exported to China, (3) special investigation of fishing villages maintained by Japanese.

B. Experimental Work upon Marine Products.

This experimental work is divided into three kinds, viz., creation of fish shelters, artificial culture of shellfish and salmon, and the manufactured products from seaweeds. Salmon and trout culture, which fish are lucratively caught along the north-eastern coast, was conducted at a hatchery station in Kōgen District, South Kankyō Province, and about 2,300,000 eggs of salmon were hatched there in the year under review and over 2,050,000 fish were obtained.

120. Inspection of Seaweed for Export.

Seaweeds for industrial purposes, such as Tengusa (*Gelidium amansii* Lamx) from which gelatine can be made, Kaira (*Gloiopeltis tenax*), Ginnan-kusa (*Iridaea cornucopiae*), from which starch can be made, etc., are important products for export to Japan. The Korean products, although the raw material itself is by no means inferior to that obtained in Japan and Formosa, changed hands in the Japanese market at prices forty per cent. less than the latter owing to the crudeness of preparation. As stated in the last Annual Report, official inspection of seaweeds was begun on July 1, 1913, at several ports. During the year 1914, seaweed officially inspected reached 34,725 sacks, of which 49 sacks were disqualified. Since the inauguration of this inspection, the exported staple has markedly improved in quality, so that its value in Japan has risen from 20 to 40 per cent. above former prices.

121. Encouragement of Fishery Improvements.

For the improvement and encouragement of the fishing industry in the Peninsula, the Government-General continued to carry out necessary investigation and experimental work, in addition to granting subsidies to the Chosen Marine Products Association and others. On the other hand, Local Governments carried out measures suited to local conditions, and a sum amounting to 72,062 yen, derived from the Local Expenses Funds and the Imperial Donation Fund,

was spent in the fiscal year 1914. These works for encouragement and improvement conducted by Local Governments comprise not only improvement in fishing boats and tackle, and their distribution, but in the giving of short lectures on fishing or pisciculture, the exhibition of results of experiments in, or model methods of salting or drying fish, the preparation of seaweed, etc., according to local conditions. Native fishers, appreciating the subsidies and patronage given by means of the Imperial Donation Funds and Government aids, are gradually showing improvement in their as yet backward fishing industries. The number of improved fishing boats used by Koreans was 953 in 1911, which was increased to 2,616 in 1914. Not only are native fishers increasing in number, but the quantity of marine products taken by them in 1914 advanced to as much as that taken by the Japanese fishers. The total fishery products obtained during the year 1914 amounted to 12,064,685 *yen*, of which 5,615,459 *yen* represents the catch by Korean fishers, and 6,449,226 *yen* that by the Japanese. The following table gives more details of the fishery industries as conducted during the past few years :—

End of December Each Year.

Year	No. of Fishing Boats			No. of Fishers		
	Boats owned by Japanese Fishers	Boats used by Korean Fishers	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Total
1909.	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,751	75,063	90,814
1910.	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,502	76,900	93,402
1911.	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,725	118,920	139,645
1912.	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,488	160,809	183,297
1913.	6,011	13,351	19,362	25,540	187,173	212,713
1914.	6,200	15,152	21,352	27,948	224,002	251,950

(Continued)

Year	Value of Products			Average Value of Products			
	Taken by Japanese	Taken by Koreans	Total	Per Boat		Per Person	
				Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1909.	Yen 3,552,194	Yen 3,690,300	Yen 7,242,494	Yen 819	Yen 294	Yen 195	Yen 49
1910.	4,211,312	3,929,260	8,140,572	996	308	239	51
1911.	5,132,862	4,320,883	9,453,745	937	399	228	33
1912.	7,073,029	5,989,375	13,062,404	1,173	570	295	37
1913.	6,001,232	5,055,051	11,056,283	931	379	219	27
1914.	6,449,226	5,615,459	12,064,685	1,040	371	231	25

122. Marine Products and Fishery Associations.

To effect improvement in dealings in marine products, culture and production of marine products, and other matters concerning marine products, the Fishery Law recognizes the formation of an association by marine products dealers and fishers with a view to advancing their mutual interests. The Government, adopting the measure of recognizing only one such association, which should embrace the whole Peninsula, provided that branches or detached offices might be established according to local needs. The "Chosen Marine Products Association" embracing Japanese and Korean fishers or dealers in marine products, was authorized to conduct the co-operative work with all the associations in order to promote their general benefit. At the end of the fiscal year, the Association was maintaining 12 branches and 27 detached stations, and its members aggregated 27,424. The expenses of the Association for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to 99,264 *yen*, of which 40,000 *yen* was given as a subsidy by the Government.

In addition there existed 36 Fishers' Associations formed in order to promote the mutual interests of fishers.

XIV. SANITATION.

123. Examination for Medical Practitioners.

The medical profession is undoubtedly one of the most honourable but responsible occupations in modern life. Incompetent physicians do more harm than good. Among those practising the art are numerous natives who know only old-fashioned Chinese methods and nothing of modern medical science, using principally ginseng or other dried roots of plants as medicine. The establishment of a medical school attached to the Government-General Hospital was simply for the purpose of training competent Korean physicians. With regard to Japanese practising in the Peninsula, they were for the most part such as were qualified to practise in Japan. Certain Japanese practising in Korea, though lacking in proper qualifications, were still permitted to continue their work but only in specified localities. Foreign physicians, mostly attached to missionary societies, hitherto practised under tacit recognition the medical art. As the last Annual Report fully set forth, when the Regulations for Medical Practice, which were promulgated in November 1913, came into force in January 1914, those authorized to practise in the Peninsula are (1) persons who have passed the medical examination held by the Government-General, (2) graduates from medical schools recognized by the Government-General, (3) persons qualified in accordance with the regulations in force in Japan, (4) Japanese subjects (including Koreans) graduated from medical schools of good standing in foreign countries, and (5) foreigners who have obtained licence in their respective countries, in which qualified Japanese subjects are permitted to practise medicine, or who were actually practising in Korea at the time the present Regulations were put into force.

According to these regulations, as there is only one medical school, of which the graduates are permitted to practise the medical art, the one attached to the Government-General Hospital, graduates from any private medical school in the Peninsula must pass the medical examination held by the Government before setting up in practice for themselves.

The Regulations for Medical Examination were promulgated in July by the Governor-General's Ordinance, in accordance with which

State examinations for licence to practise are to be held twice a year at Keijo. Applicants for the examination should be graduates of medical schools giving a four years' course or those who have studied medicine for five years. The first medical examination was held in September and October 1914, and there were eight Japanese and twenty Korean applicants, of whom five Japanese and eight Koreans successfully passed the examination.

124. Distribution of Public Physicians.

Although the Government most seriously encouraged the growing tendency of the people to resort to competent physicians by establishing a medical school and attaching qualified physicians to important police stations, in addition to establishing a Government-General Hospital in Keijō and 18 Charity Hospitals in the provinces, yet modern practitioners confining themselves more or less to cities, sea-ports, or towns, the people in rural districts received little benefit from modern medical treatment. Consequently Regulations for so-called Appointed or Public Physicians were promulgated on the first of April of the year under review, by which competent physicians were to be appointed to places in which, though the seat of District Magistracies or police stations, the population was so sparse that a private competent physician could hardly be found. Thus the physicians hitherto attached to police stations in cities or towns were withdrawn and appointed public physicians, and up to the end of the fiscal year under review 190 physicians were so appointed.

125. Medical Agencies.

The Government exerted no less effort in training competent physicians, mid-wives, and sick nurses, simultaneously with the establishment of the Government Hospitals and the medical school, while other public and private hospitals and schools also participated in the same work. With a view further to encourage the competency of those engaged in modern medical treatment, State examinations were arranged for by promulgating several regulations concerning medical practice, midwifery, and sick nursing in the years 1913 and 1914.

These medical agencies, as they existed at the end of the year 1914, were the Government-General Hospital, and 18 Provincial

Charity Hospitals, in addition to 145 hospitals maintained by public and private undertakings, 641 fully qualified physicians, 91 physicians whose practice was limited to specified localities, 20 dentists, 323 fully qualified midwives, and 74 midwives whose practice was limited to specified localities. There were also 5,827 Korean physicians of the Chinese school but absolutely ignorant of modern medical science. Their practice was to be recognized for a period of five years from the year under review.

As already stated, public physicians in rural districts, where competent physicians are exceedingly rare, also participate in the work of treating the people, and as the physicians attached to Provincial Charity Hospitals have been engaging since 1912 in itinerating medical work by visiting districts rather far removed from their bases, Koreans to-day are enjoying the benefit of modern medical treatment throughout the Peninsula.

126. Government-General Hospital.

The equipment of this Government Hospital being near completion in its fullest sense, the work done there is showing good results. A building designed for treating the insane being completed, the floor area of all the buildings combined is about 3,573 *tsubo* and it is now possible to accommodate 368 in-patients. Confidence in the hospital becoming more wide-spread, many patients from the remote interior now attend it, while Korean women, who formerly had a great prejudice against approaching any male stranger, now begin to subject themselves willingly to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances, the number of patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, is rapidly increasing. The following table gives further details :—

Description	Medical Staff			Number of Patients						
	Doctors	Pharmacists	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total		
				Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	
1914 {	Japanese . .	28	5	103	29,910	179,906	1,420	16,518	31,330	196,424
	Korean . . .	1	5	25	7,739	40,396	20,650	125,132	28,389	165,528
	Foreign. . .	—	—	—	142	720	1	1	143	721
	Total . .	29	10	128	37,791	221,022	22,071	141,651	59,862	362,673
1913	28	11	141	37,408	210,279	20,653	150,141	59,061	360,420	

127. Provincial Charity Hospitals.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, with a view to extending the benefit of modern medical treatment to the country districts, a Charity Hospital in each province, in some provinces even two, was established in 1910 onward, and eighteen such hospitals have been at work since the year 1913. Most of these hospitals were established by making use of old public buildings, so work in them was not free from inconveniences, but the principal buildings of five hospitals were newly constructed or extended during the year 1913 and of ten other Hospitals up to the end of the fiscal year 1914. The aggregate area of all the buildings of the eighteen hospitals reaches over 6,718 *tsubo*, and their wards can accommodate 1,329 in-patients. With the expansion of the Charity Hospitals more patients came for treatment, and especially did the number of dispensary patients, chiefly Koreans, increase, so that the aggregate number of visits of dispensary patients reached 1,824,901 in 1914 as against 1,740,526 for the preceding year. The work done by these Charity Hospitals during the year 1914, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table :—

Description	Medical Staff			Number of Patients					
	Physicians	Assistant Physicians	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
				Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits	Actual Number	No. of Visits
1914 { Japanese .	75	17	174	73,498	487,499	884	10,662	74,382	498,161
Korean .	—	18	56	18,354	94,830	290,930	1,811,958	309,284	1,906,788
Foreign .	—	—	—	172	903	168	2,281	340	3,184
Total .	75	35	230	92,024	583,232	291,982	1,824,901	384,006	2,408,133
1913 . . .	72	33	214	80,541	545,320	276,565	1,740,526	357,106	2,285,846
1912 . . .	48	26	82	64,172	471,810	165,238	1,064,917	229,410	1,536,727
1911 . . .	28	26	41	39,581	313,706	163,901	1,084,672	203,482	1,398,378

The last Annual Report alluded to the itinerating medical work carried on by Provincial Charity Hospitals since the year 1912. Assistant physicians of the Charity Hospitals were assigned the duty of giving medical treatment to country people by going from the seat of one District Magistracy to another within the jurisdictional district of their particular hospital, and these physicians arranged to visit places once or twice a year, staying in each place for one or two weeks. During the year under review the Charity Hospitals

continued such itinerating medical work, and the assistant physicians assigned to it visited the various districts in turn, spending in them an aggregate of 2,680 days, and the total number of visits by patients aggregated 614,000.

128. Abolition of Keijo Sanitary Association.

This Association came into existence in November of the year 1907 when His Highness the Crown Prince of Japan (now His Majesty the Emperor) visited Keijo and donated a fund for sanitary improvement of the city. With the establishment of the Keijo Prefectural Municipality in April 1914, the Association was dissolved and its property and works were transferred to the municipality. During the seven years of its existence this Association did good work in maintaining and promoting sanitation in the metropolis.

129. Hygienic Laboratory.

Since the regulations controlling impure foods and drinks injurious to the public health, liquors containing wood alcohol, and drugs came into effect, official inspection of these articles has been carried out. In conducting this official inspection, the various articles were subjected to chemical analysis by the Police Affairs Department in the Central Government and by Provincial Police Departments in the provinces. Important articles subjected to official inspection at hygienic laboratories attached to police offices during the year under review reached over 26,900 cases, and included 18,200 cases of basic drugs, 4,500 cases of ready-made medicines, 480 cases of medical apparatus, 1,700 cases of soft drinks, and 800 cases of *saké*.

130. Control of Opium and Morphine.

As alluded to in the Annual Report for 1908, the Koreans originally escaped the evil habit of smoking opium owing to the Treaty prohibition against the import of this drug. But Koreans associating with Chinese opium-smokers in the Treaty Ports or along the Chinese boundary gradually acquired the habit of opium smoking. With a view to overcoming this habit, injection of morphine was introduced by some physicians attached to foreign missionary societies. But native quack-doctors taking up

this method, and making a most indiscriminate use of it, soon created among their patients a habit equally bad, and many became strongly addicted to this use of morphine. Since the protectorate régime, the authorities concerned have not neglected to exercise control over opium-smoking and morphine-injecting. Especially after the Regulations for Control of Drugs came into force, were the abuses arising from morphine-injecting more effectively controlled. Yet there were many who had become slaves to the habit. The Governor-General, therefore, gave order to the authorities concerned to carry out proper measures for the cure of these sufferers. Provincial Police Directors, therefore, caused these sufferers to be taken to secluded hospitals or other specified quarters in order to effect their cure by a careful and gradual decrease in the quantity of morphine injected. In carrying out these measures, physicians of Provincial Charity Hospitals, physicians attached to Police Stations, and Public Physicians voluntarily co-operated.

131. Epidemic Diseases.

The epidemic diseases that generally break out in the Peninsula are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, small-pox, etc. The total number of epidemic cases reported during the year 1914 was 4,931 of which 1,032 proved fatal. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 863 in cases reported, and an increase of 227 in the number of deaths. The following table shows the general conditions of epidemic diseases in the year 1914, compared with the three preceding years :—

Description	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Typhus Fever		
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	
1914 {	Japanese . .	—	—	955	221	935	199	99	23	4	2
	Korean . .	—	—	1,445	204	458	142	67	39	8	2
	Foreign . .	—	—	2	—	3	2	3	1	—	—
	Total. .	—	—	2,402	425	1,396	343	169	63	12	4
1913 . . .	1	1	1,956	373	1,388	309	185	44	8	2	
1912 . . .	122	78	1,593	252	1,945	401	153	49	15	5	
1911 . . .	4	2	1,258	305	1,418	327	90	37	6	2	
1910 . . .	486	382	857	285	1,438	339	67	25	—	—	



Injection Cure applied to confirmed Users of Morphine at a Provincial Charity Hospital.

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para-Typhus.		Total	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
1914 { Japanese . .	9	—	254	71	252	32	2,508	548
Korean . .	131	12	78	50	224	32	2,411	481
Foreign . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	3
Total. .	140	12	336	121	476	64	4,931	1,032
1913 . . .	226	35	70	13	234	28	4,063	805
1912 . . .	1,142	164	39	7	111	9	5,120	985
1911 . . .	3,762	551	44	1	22	1	6,604	1,228
1910 . . .	2,536	481	41	8	—	—	5,425	1,520

Of these epidemic diseases, cholera generally broke out in August or September and ended in November. However, with a view to taking measures by way of precaution, even prior to the outbreak of cholera, the disinfecting of sewers and the cleansing of houses in the principal cities or sea-ports was enforced as early as the spring of the year, so that no single case broke out in the year under review. Cases of small-pox, previously regarded as an endemic disease in that it broke out almost every year, decreased greatly in number, especially in the year under review. This remarkable decrease, though due to some extent to the prompt treatment of patients, was undoubtedly largely due to the precautionary measure of compulsory vaccination, those subjected to it during the year under review numbering 1,794,438. The manufacture of vaccine has been conducted since 1907 by the Government. The amount of vaccine manufactured in the year under review was 430,469 tubes. They were most liberally and extensively distributed.

132. Waterworks.

Well-water in Korean towns is often a cause of epidemic diseases, owing to infiltration from stagnant drains and cesspools. The construction of waterworks in the Peninsula, the people of which are still lacking in general knowledge of sanitary matters, is very important. Urged especially by the necessity of having a supply of clean water in the sea-ports, and in places thickly populated,

waterworks were constructed in several places up to the year 1910, i. e. in Keijo, Jinsen, Heijo, Fusan, and Mokpo. Waterworks at Kainei were completed in 1912, at Chinnampo in 1913, and at Ranan in 1915. Those at Taikyu, Kunsan, Genzan, and Chinkai, and started in 1912, 1913, and 1914 respectively, will soon be completed. In addition, enlargement of the works at Keijo and Mokpo was also begun in the year under review.

XV. EDUCATION.

133. Uniformity of National Education.

With regard to the educational system in the Peninsula, there are two sets of schools, i. e. schools for natives are maintained separately from those provided for Japanese. Yet, for higher education, schools common to both Korean and Japanese are gradually to be established. But the fundamental principle of the education is the same for both Koreans and Japanese. The new educational system for natives, which was readjusted by the promulgation of Imperial Ordinance No. 299 in August 1911, being founded on the fundamental principle set forth in the Imperial Rescript on Education, issued for Japan some years ago, its vital aim is to give the younger generations of Koreans such moral character, national spirit, and general knowledge as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, at the same time enabling them to meet the actual needs of the time and the present stage of their standard of living.

As freedom of religion is secured by the Imperial Constitution, one of the fundamental principles of the Imperial Educational Administration is to keep education independent of religion, so that schools, whether public or private, participating in national education may not be affected by the religious influence of any particular creed. The Governor-General's proclamation on education issued in November 1911 very clearly mentions that Government or public schools, as well as private schools, the curriculum of which is fixed by the General School Regulations, are not allowed to give a religious education or conduct any religious ceremonies in them. This separation measure was not extended to the many private schools or mission schools not adopting the curricula specified in those regulations. Indeed there were still many private schools, including those maintained by missionary associations, which were not controlled by the general school regulations. Although they are controlled by the private school regulations, yet these regulations left such schools to specify their own curricula.

Now, for the purpose of effecting the unification of national education in public as well as in all kinds of private schools, necessitated by the progress of the times, the Government modified in March 1915 the Regulations of Private Schools to the effect that any

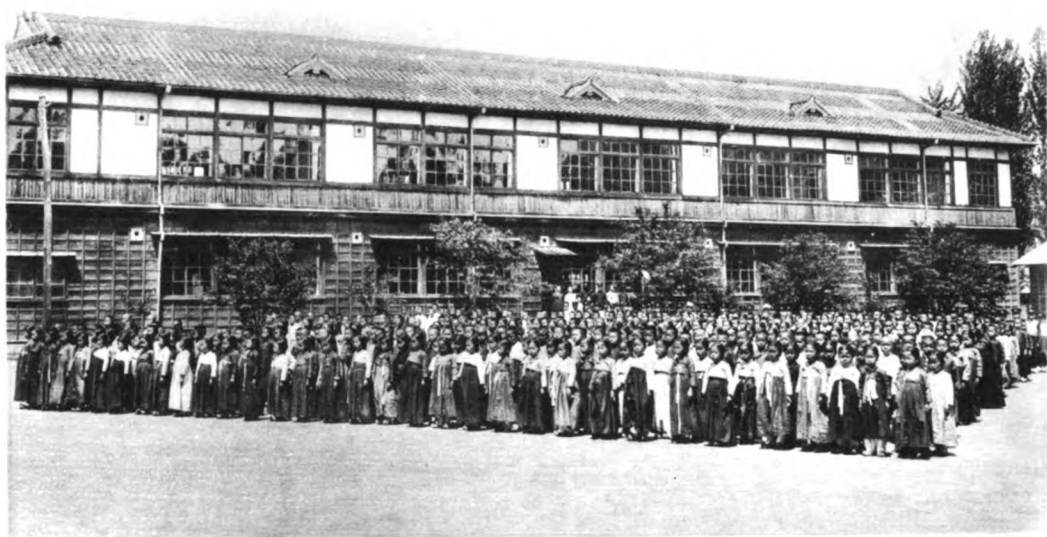
private school, whether maintained by missionaries or not, if such school were participating in general or national education, should adopt the curricula specified in the School Regulations which do not recognize religious teaching or ceremonies. The New Private School Regulations also require school teachers, who are undoubtedly among the chief of the nation builders, to possess a fair knowledge of the national language (Japanese) except in special cases. In short, Private Schools were to be brought in a line with the national educational system, for this is most urgently required in the present stage of the Peninsula, by the revision of Private Schools Regulations.

As alluded to in the Annual Report for 1911, the Government first adopted the measure of emphasizing common education and industrial training at the outset in order to build up a solid basis in the people, to encourage their industrial development, and gradually to extend special professional education, imparting knowledge of the higher branches of science and art along with the advancement of the standard of living and condition of the people. The general statement of the principle of special education in the Peninsula was set forth in the Educational Ordinance issued in 1911, but its realization has been postponed until a satisfactory development in the common education of Koreans has been attained. As many graduates are now being turned out by common schools, higher common schools, and industrial schools, public and private, Regulations for Special Professional Schools were issued in March 1915, by which special professional schools for medical, technical, or law training may be established. The Government then took steps for the gradual conversion of the Keijo Law School, Government Medical Training School, and Industrial Training Schools into Special Professional Schools.

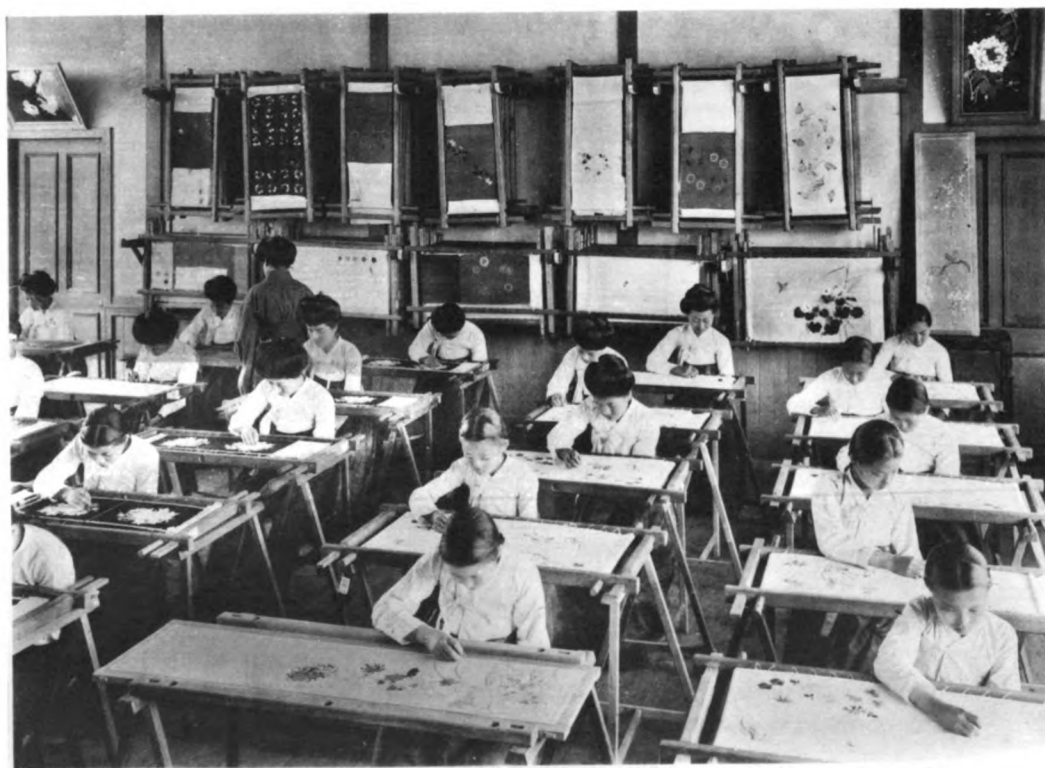
134. Public Common Schools.

The Public Common School for Koreans is an institution in which primary education is given, especially in cultivating the moral character and national spirit, teaching the new national language, and imparting common knowledge and art necessary for the national life. The term of study for this school is four years, but it may be shortened to three according to local conditions. Children eligible for admission to the school must not be less than eight years of age.

A public common school education being urgently needed by Koreans, establishment of such schools was continued, and 16 were



Public School for Natives.



Embroidery Class, Native Girls' High School.

started during the year 1914, making a total of 382. If these be added to those maintained by the Central Government or as private undertakings, the grand total is 404, i. e. each district maintains nearly two common schools on an average.

Among these schools, 260 adopted a course of elementary agriculture as a regular branch of study, and each school was provided with half an acre of land for agricultural training, while 32 took up manual training and 8 commercial training.

The following table shows the general condition of Common Schools, public or private, at the end of the fiscal year 1914, ending March 31, 1915 :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Common Schools	2	13	10	3	13	291	141	432	70
Public Common Schools	382	1,330	498	1,206	1,704	46,711	4,042	50,753	7,033
Private Common Schools	20	62	19	58	77	1,487	347	1,834	808
Total	404	1,405	527	1,267	1,794	48,489	4,530	53,019	7,911
1913	388	1,291	501	1,200	1,701	45,572	4,239	49,811	5,813
1912	367	1,185	435	1,143	1,578	39,630	3,800	43,430	4,551
1911	306	916	370	888	1,258	29,982	2,403	32,385	3,159
1910	173	588	165	584	749	18,847	1,274	20,121	1,870
1909	134	332	105	469	574	14,904	546	15,450	1,037
1908	98	212	66	313	379	10,614	130	10,744	—

Modern private common schools once numbered more than 70, but being gradually converted into public common schools, only 20 remained at the end of the fiscal year under review. These schools faithfully followed the new educational regulations and adopted the curriculum provided for public common schools.

135. Provincial Industrial Schools.

(*Jitsugyo-Gakko*)

The Government just as seriously paid attention to the encouragement of Industrial education as to that of public common education. The Industrial Schools giving necessary instruction to native boys wishing to engage in agriculture, commerce, or technical

industry may be classified as Agricultural, Commercial, Technical, and Elementary Industrial Schools. The period of study in the first three schools may be fixed within the limits of two to three years, and those eligible for admission must be above twelve years of age, and be graduates of a Common School, or those having the same qualifications. Of these Industrial or Technical Schools, there were 15 Agricultural, 3 Commercial, and 59 Elementary Industrial Schools at the end of 1914. Korea being yet an agricultural country, more improvement in agricultural schools was made, so that practical training in farming has been conducted, since 1913, during the summer vacation, the regular vacation being foregone. Such training during the summer season is of prime importance, provided that the winter vacation is made longer as compensation for the short summer vacation. Furthermore, the curriculum in Agricultural Schools and Elementary Industrial Schools conducting agricultural education was modified to meet the agricultural conditions of different localities, while a summer Lecture School being held in Suigen, where the Model Farm is located, practical training in irrigation and the destruction of insects injurious to trees and rice was given to teachers and instructors of industrial and elementary industrial schools for agriculture.

These Industrial Schools obtaining the confidence of the local people, the number of students increased yearly, as shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Schools	No. of Classes	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Industrial Schools { Public .	17	36	64	18	82	1,183	461
	1	3	11	1	12	91	22
Total	18	39	75	19	94	1,274	483
Elementary Industrial Schools	59	68	26	12	38	1,214	746
Grand Total	77	107	101	31	132	2,488	1,229
1913	78	109	185	113	298	2,471	1,202
1912	53	81	138	82	220	2,031	828
1911	36	59	116	54	170	1,574	668
1910	25	33	91	51	142	1,011	22
1909	7	10	18	11	29	271	46

136. Public Schools of Higher Grade.

The public schools of higher grade for Koreans are, under the new educational system, a Special School, Higher Common Schools, and Girl's Higher Common Schools, and they are all maintained by the Central Government, except a few maintained as private concerns.

The Higher Common Schools giving a liberal education to boys of not less than twelve years of age, graduation from such a school requires at least four years. A normal school as such not being maintained in the Peninsula, the Higher Common School is made use of in the training of a teaching force for the native common schools. The Higher Common Schools maintained by the Government are two, one in Keijo, the other in Heijo. For these two schools 167,945 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1914.

The Girl's Higher Common School aims at giving young girls higher common education, with the object of fostering in them "feminine virtues and instructing them in the knowledge and art useful in making a livelihood, especially cultivating their moral character and equipping them as good housekeepers." The subjects of study in such a school are similar to those in a Higher Common School for boys. However, with the view of making the education of girls useful as far as possible in their practical daily life, more hours have been allotted to the teaching of such subjects as science, housekeeping, sewing, and handicraft, instead of devoting them to economics, elementary law, and industrial training, as in Boy's Higher Common Schools. The period of study in a Girls' Higher Common School is three years, and those desiring entrance must be twelve years of age or above, and graduates of a common school, or possessed of the same qualifications. The Girls' Higher Common School maintained by the Government may provide a Normal Course of one year for training female teachers for common schools. One Government Girl's Higher Common School has been maintained in Keijo since 1911 and one was established at Heijo in June 1914, and 55,004 *yen* was apportioned for these schools for the year under review.

Only one Special School, in which education in higher branches of science and art, especially law and economics, is given to Korean young men, is recognized at present; the one established in Keijo with the old Law School as its nucleus. The period of study in this school is three years, and students admitted to the school must be full eighteen years of age or above, and be graduates of a Higher Common School, or those having the same qualifications as such

graduates. This school aims at educating young men so as to fit them to be useful in the State service, or to establish themselves in the higher professions. For the school expenses, 20,800 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year under review. The following table gives further particulars of the above-mentioned schools as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1914, and the movement of their students during the same fiscal year :—

Name of School	Period of Study	No. of Classes	No. of Teaching Force			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total		
Keijo Special School	3	3	7	1	8	143	32
Keijo Higher Common School {	Main Course	4	39	8	47	413	71
	Teachers' Training Course maintained by old Normal Schools	4				198	114
	Normal School Course	1				23	23
Heijo Higher Common School {	Main Course	4	13	5	18	250	22
	Teachers' Training Course	1				11	11
Keijo Girls' Higher Common School {	Main Course	3	18	6	24	90	25
	Handicraft Course	3				22	6
	Normal School Course	1				22	22
Heijo Girls' Higher Common School {	Main Course	3	5	2	7	32	—
	Handicraft Course	3				30	—
Total 5	—	38	82	22	104	1,234	326
1913 4	—	36	77	22	99	1,186	381

In addition, there were two private Higher Common Schools in Keijo and Kanko respectively, and two private Girls' Higher Common Schools in Keijo. They followed the curriculum provided in the school regulations.

137. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School.

This school, attached as it is to the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm of the Government-General, provides native young men rather more advanced instruction and training in agriculture and industry than the Provincial Industrial Schools for agriculture

mentioned in the preceding section. The students in this school are supported by the Government. The curriculum of this school and other particulars were given in the Annual Report for 1910. The following table shows the general state of the school at the end of the fiscal year 1914, as compared with preceding years :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1910	9	3	12	94	29
1911	7	3	10	91	28
1912	7	3	10	100	52
1913	6	3	9	100	28
1914	6	3	9	108	33

138. Government Industrial Training School.

The Industrial Training School now maintained by the Government-General was established in 1907, with the object of giving the Koreans technical training in industrial arts, so that their lost arts might be recovered. This school has been under the direct charge of the Central Laboratory since 1912. As stated in a previous Annual Report the school maintains several training sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, ceramics, metal work, manual work, and applied chemistry. Most of the students in this school are supported by the Government. The general state of the school at the end of December 1914, compared with previous years, can be gathered from the following table :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates
	Japanese	Korean	Total		
1910	17	6	23	68	145
1911	17	6	23	32	130
1912	17	6	23	74	88
1913	17	6	23	59	116
1914	22	6	28	74	78

Already 526 graduates have passed through this institution and most of them have good positions in public offices or are engaging in their own concerns.

139. Government Medical Training School.

The Medical Training School attached to the Government Hospital maintains three courses viz., medical training proper, midwifery, and nursing. The medical profession, though not altogether looked down upon, was not held in such respect as the civil or military services, so very few desired to enter the medical school unless encouraged to do so by Government. Recently, there has been a tendency for the number of applicants, even those of *yangban* origin, for entrance into the school as self-supporting students to increase, and the number of students supported at Government expense is gradually being reduced. The following table gives further details of the medical school :—

Fiscal Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students			No. of Graduates		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Medical Course	Midwifery Course	Nursing Course	Medical Course	Midwifery Course	Nursing Course
1911	25	1	26	107	10	3	6	—	—
1912	29	1	30	116	10	—	28	9	1
1913	39	1	40	130	—	10	38	11	—
1914	42	—	42	160	4	7	24	—	1

140. Private Schools.

There was at one time a large number of private schools in the country. But they now show a tendency to decrease each year owing to financial difficulties and inadequate equipment. Although 23 schools received official recognition for their establishment during the year under review, those closed during the same year reached 86, thus leaving some 1,268 such schools at the end of the fiscal year 1914. Of these private schools, 482 were maintained by missionary associations. As already mentioned, the Private School Regulations were revised to the effect that the curricula and standard of teaching in private schools participating in the common, industrial, or special education should be fixed according to the provisions of the Regulations for Common Schools, Higher Common Schools, Industrial Schools, or Special Schools, thus excluding religious teaching from the curricula, and that teachers of Private Schools engaging in the above-mentioned education should be those well versed in the national language, and that teachers especially of Private Schools engaging in

the common education should pass the teachers' examination held by the Provincial Governments. Thus, by the revised Regulations for Private Schools, the national educational system was extended to all Private Schools engaging in the national or general education.

With regard to Private Schools maintained by missionaries, the immediate enforcing on them of these revised regulations would cause considerable inconvenience, so that ten years' grace has been given to them, and these schools are required to change or adjust their system during this period so as to conform to the provisions of the Revised Regulations.

Meanwhile, many private schools improved their status and the work done by them. Many of them adopted the curriculum provided in the School Regulations. Those adopting the text-books compiled by the Government yearly increased, while competent Japanese teachers were engaged by many of them. The Provincial Governments, with a view to advancing the qualifications of teachers, annually held Teachers' Lecture Courses, which the teachers of private schools are required to attend.

141. Schools for Japanese.

With regard to the educational system for Japanese children, most of the schools in the Peninsula, though following the educational system in force in Japan, have the Korean language as a regular subject of study, while industrial and other technical training may be added to the regular curriculum according to local conditions.

A. Public Elementary Schools.

With the growth of Japanese immigration, 33 Public Elementary Schools were established during the fiscal year under review, and the elementary schools for Japanese numbered 284, their students aggregating about 28,000, at the end of the fiscal year under review. Of these 29 schools follow the curriculum for agriculture, 8 commerce and 96 manual training.

B. Higher Grade Schools for Japanese.

As to higher grade schools for Japanese, there were two Middle Schools, (one of them being established in April 1913 at Fusan), four Girls' Higher Schools, two Girls' Industrial High Schools, and two Commercial and two Elementary Commercial Schools existing

at the end of the fiscal year 1914. The Middle Schools are directly maintained by the Government-General. To the Middle School at Keijo, a Training Course for Public Elementary Teachers was attached as hitherto.

Girls' High Schools in Keijo, Fusan, Jinsen, and Heijo were maintained by their respective Municipalities, while Girls' Industrial High Schools were established in 1913 in Genzan and Chinnampo by their respective Municipalities.

C. Private Schools.

Private schools maintained in a private capacity are one Branch School of the Tōyōkyōkai Academy of Tokyo, a Commercial School called Zenrin Shōgyō, and several other schools.

The general state of the various schools maintained for Japanese in the Peninsula at the end of the fiscal year 1914, (ending March 31, 1915), compared with the previous fiscal year, is shown in the following table:—

Description	No. of Schools				No. of Teachers
	Government Schools	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	
Public Elementary School. . .	—	284	—	284	948
Middle School	2	—	—	2	} 44
Teachers' Training Course . .	1	—	—	1	
Girls' High School	—	6	—	6	53
Commercial School.	—	2	1	3	23
Elementary Commercial School.	—	2	—	2	—
Semmon Gakko	—	—	1	1	—
Other Schools	—	—	7	7	39
Kindergarten	—	7	7	14	27
Total	3	301	16	320	1,134
1913.	3	268	13	284	998
1912.	2	212	10	224	870
1911.	2	33	161	196	732
1910.	1	28	120	149	592
1909.	—	22	93	115	469
1908.	—	17	74	91	368

142. Training of Teachers.

The Governor-General paid most serious attention to the raising of a sound teaching force for the common schools, thus following out the motto of the national educational institution. Contrary to the normal school system in Japan, the training of teachers in the Peninsula is effected by taking graduates of the High Schools or Middle Schools (in case of Japanese) who have already acquired a liberal education, and giving them a special educational training for at least one year. In the training of a native teaching force for Common Schools, the Higher Common Schools in Keijo and Heijo are made use of, since the new educational system came into force, by attaching to them a Normal Course and a Teachers' Short-Term Training Course. A principal or chief instructor being appointed to a native common school, together with a qualified or experienced Japanese teacher, the more the common schools increased, the greater was the need for capable Japanese instructors. Consequently a Japanese teachers' training section was created in the Temporary Teachers' Training School attached to the Keijo Higher Common School in April 1913; candidates for this training school are limited to graduates of Japanese Middle Schools. In order to train female teachers for common schools, a normal course was created in the Keijo Girls' Higher Common School.

Thus, up to the end of March 1915, 115 male Koreans, 22 female Koreans, and 33 Japanese were turned out and distributed among the native public common schools.

As to training instructors for Japanese public elementary schools, 34 students were graduated from the teachers' training section attached to Keijo Middle School in March 1915, and distributed among Japanese elementary schools.

143. Text-Books.

Most of the Korean schools, public or private, are required to use text-books compiled by the Government, or those receiving official recognition, if such have been compiled by private individuals. But public common schools to-day mostly use text-books compiled by the Government, as the various books required by such schools have almost all been compiled by the Government, and can be furnished to school children at a price cheaper than cost, or may be lent or given. During the year under review thirteen sets comprising thirty-four

volumes for use in common schools, ten sets comprising twenty-one volumes for use in schools of higher grade, and three volumes for the use of teachers in schools of higher grade were compiled and published. Text-books on agriculture and physics numbering eleven sets comprising fifteen volumes were also compiled. Most of the new text-books were written in Japanese in order to encourage the new national language.

Of the distribution of text-books compiled by the Government for the use of students and teachers, those given, sold, or lent during the fiscal year under review reached 857,000 copies; further particulars can be seen in the table below :—

Description		No. Sold	No. lent to Public Schools	No. given to Private Schools and Others	Total
1914	Text-books for Use in Com- mon Schools }	326,457	251,734	197,882	776,073
	Text-books for Use in Schools of Higher Grade }	34,833	386	4,852	40,071
	Text-books for Use in Indus- trial Schools }	17,493	1,298	22,067	40,858
	Total	378,783	253,418	224,801	857,002
1913	Text-books for Use in Com- mon Schools }	404,761	300,646	308,190	1,013,597
	Text-books for Use in Schools of Higher Grade }	31,541	506	8,755	40,802
	Text-books for Use in Indus- trial Schools }	1,915	—	1,110	3,025
	Total	438,217	301,152	318,055	1,057,424

144. Educational Expenditure.

With the expansion of the educational works undertaken by the Government, the amount for educational expenditure allotted in the budget increased considerably each year. In the fiscal year 1915, the educational expenditure, for both Koreans and Japanese, apportioned in the budget of the Government-General amounted to 1,363,313 *yen*, an increase of 126,143 *yen* on the preceding fiscal year, as shown in the table below :—

Description		Fiscal Year 1915	Fiscal Year 1914	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Ordinary Expenditure	Schools	^{Yen} 333,165	^{Yen} 344,871	^{Yen} — 11,706
	Text-Books	89,947	92,930	— 2,982
	Students sent to Japan	22,588	27,588	— 5,000
	Lectures	11,899	11,899	—
	Total	457,599	477,288	— 19,689
Extraordinary Expenditure	Subsidies granted to Japanese Schools . .	326,710	207,210	119,500
	Subsidies granted to Korean Schools . . .	544,370	518,038	26,332
	Subsidies granted to Korean Dormitories. .	6,374	6,374	—
	Subsidies given to Conference of Korean } Common School Principals }	10,560	10,560	—
	Subsidies given to Summer Schools for } Teachers }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies given to encouragement of Indus- } trial Education }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies to increase Solatium given to retir- } ing Teachers }	9,900	9,900	—
	Total	905,714	759,892	145,832
Grand Total		1,363,313	1,237,170	126,143

In addition, a sum of 265,842 *yen*, taken from the incomes derived in the fiscal year 1915 from the Imperial Donation Funds granted to each Prefecture or District, was allotted chiefly to Common Schools for Koreans, and more than 777,371 *yen* was defrayed from the Special Local Expenses Funds for the same purpose, making a total of 1,043,213 *yen*, of which 522,998 *yen* was subsidised by the Central Government. On the other hand, most of the money required by Japanese Schools was defrayed by the Japanese School Associations, though assisted by Government subsidies.

STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF
CHOSEN PENINSULA.

Direction	Situation	Degree of Latitude and Longitude
Latitude	Extreme N. Extreme N. of North Kankyō Province	43.02
	Extreme S. Extreme S. of Saishū Island	33.12
Longitude	Extreme W. Extreme W. of Shintō Island at the mouth of the Oryoku River	124.13
	Extreme E. Extreme E. of Utsuryō Island	130.54

TABLE II.—AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

(March 31, 1915)

Name of Province	Area		Administrative Divisions			
	Square Miles	Per-centage	Name of City in which Provincial Government is located	No. of Urban Prefectures	No. of Local Districts	No. of Villages (men)
Keiki	4,559	05.4	Keijō	2	20	250
North Chūsei.	2,950	03.5	Seishū	—	10	114
South Chūsei.	3,433	04.1	Kōshū	—	14	175
North Zenla	3,063	03.6	Zenshū	1	14	188
South Zenla	4,488	05.3	Kōshū	1	22	275
North Keishō.	6,753	08.0	Taikyū	1	23	272
South Keishō.	4,965	05.9	Shinshū	2	19	259
Kwōkai	6,568	07.8	Kaishū	—	17	227
Kōgen.	10,257	12.2	Shunsen	—	21	178
South Heian	6,937	08.2	Heijō	2	14	169
North Heian	9,751	11.6	Gishū	1	19	194
South Kankyō	9,959	11.8	Kankō	1	16	142
North Kankyō	10,490	12.5	Kyojō	1	11	79
Total	84,173	100.00	13	12	220	2,522

TABLE III.—ESTIMATE OF REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1911-1915.

Expenditure	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12
Ordinary :—	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Annual Allowance for Prince Li's Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Government-General (Staff Office)	3,245,279	3,390,309	2,865,436	3,092,862	2,991,629
Law Courts and Prisons	2,588,022	2,597,375	2,559,039	2,610,244	2,512,831
Police	3,317,076	3,331,495	3,190,137	3,040,556	2,972,805
Local Governments.	4,166,475	4,115,540	4,067,842	4,219,288	3,947,203
Schools.	333,165	344,871	325,697	279,163	263,049
Custom Houses	592,673	590,109	571,673	569,179	512,976
Model Station.	195,662	197,144	215,531	204,899	172,387
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Station	775,692	789,551	789,668	842,427	745,884
Central Laboratory	169,169	158,067	144,247	114,501	106,229
Communications.	3,685,168	3,599,080	3,337,358	3,145,563	2,834,077
Railway Operation	7,718,726	7,712,235	6,662,252	6,217,338	5,277,867
Building and Repairs	320,000	330,000	342,415	328,476	310,690
Miscellaneous Expenses	349,267	349,267	236,280	230,630	230,804
Reimbursement of Loans and Interest to Imperial Treasury	6,401,340	5,201,617	5,079,652	2,387,364	1,733,497
Grant to Government Hospital & Asylum	436,451	400,000	400,000	450,000	—
Reserve Fund.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Central Government Hospital	—	—	—	—	250,569
Provincial Charity Hospitals	—	—	—	—	352,381
Monopoly Bureau	—	—	—	—	18,298
Total	36,794,165	35,606,660	33,287,227	30,232,490	27,733,176
Extraordinary :—					
Encouragement of Industries	237,222	244,754	395,481	396,907	243,232
Native Assistant Gendarmery.	1,104,429	1,110,391	1,110,391	1,033,675	1,051,256
Native Army	134,977	144,255	146,154	248,479	248,479
Land Survey	3,596,903	3,601,443	2,953,852	2,380,319	1,757,246
Subsidies and Grants	3,216,156	3,283,626	2,648,460	2,529,812	1,983,698
Payment for Government Shares in Chosen Bank & Fusan Water-works	64,000	780,000	106,975	790,000	790,000
Building Construction and Repairs	1,398,636	1,393,941	1,269,495	1,773,163	1,671,170
Civil Engineering	3,237,034	3,904,932	3,966,592	4,124,753	4,467,928
Railway Construction and Repairs	7,580,000	8,500,000	8,224,028	9,000,000	8,500,000
Heijō Coal Station, Prospecting.	39,880	40,000	40,000	40,000	—
Investigations.	486,331	478,304	160,522	80,204	48,644
Official Inspection Trip Abroad	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	—
Readjustment of Registration Books for Land Taxes and Land Rent.	15,675	46,280	—	—	—
Industrial Exhibition Commemorating Five Years Administration	308,320	191,680	—	—	—
Readjustment of Marine Products Association	—	38,000	—	—	—
Celebration of Coronation.	31,000	18,700	—	—	—
Lecture Course	—	—	16,012	23,582	23,860
Compiling Land Tax Registration Book	—	—	33,378	50,000	—
Forest Cadastre Readjustment.	—	—	11,711	17,714	—
Relief	276,445	—	26,194	—	—
Extraordinary Police Expense	—	—	—	141,111	144,322
Heijō (Pyōng-yang) Coal Station, Second Extension Work.	—	—	—	—	78,771
Experimental Exploitation, Heijō Coal Station	332,230	—	—	—	—
Total	22,079,238	23,806,306	21,139,245	22,659,719	21,008,606
Grand Total	58,873,403	59,412,966	54,426,472	52,892,209	48,741,782

TABLE IV.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1911-1915.

Sources of Revenue	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Revenue	39,776,729	37,724,027	30,106,163	26,732,332	24,067,583
Taxes	17,121,116	16,537,486	12,485,372	11,347,536	10,896,517
Land Tax	9,838,760	9,534,527	6,474,045	6,272,619	6,245,045
House Tax	737,789	718,514	714,144	640,557	620,679
Urban Building Tax	198,227	175,151	130,227	128,714	131,706
Liquor Tax	408,719	372,095	239,360	210,075	197,744
Tobacco Tax	900,448	770,094	259,727	220,553	204,443
Mining Tax	270,437	208,122	203,101	193,505	224,633
Customs Tax	4,641,837	4,636,017	4,325,331	2,540,084	3,122,303
Tonnage Tax	91,708	91,898	95,552	89,944	80,726
Other Taxes	33,191	31,068	43,885	51,485	69,238
Stamp Receipts	1,715,923	1,429,936	1,145,658	744,595	659,259
Receipts from Cultivated Land, Undertakings and Properties. }	1,521,433	1,613,481	1,160,938	1,271,582	1,261,821
Receipts from Water-works Undertaking }	18,616,671	17,520,397	14,824,557	13,047,468	10,876,559
Receipts from Text-Books and Others }	460,566	415,750	330,582	263,393	242,110
Receipts from Printing Office. }	47,998	28,585	41,842	40,255	39,628
Receipts from Ginseng Monopoly }	413,465	379,170	362,762	408,675	460,352
Receipts from Salt Manufacture }	1,391,100	1,270,300	706,860	382,300	98,298
Receipts from Opium Monopoly }	269,747	269,391	255,263	214,098	88,447
Receipts from Weights and Measures }	—	128,807	—	—	—
Receipts from Forest Products }	216,570	216,570	202,122	186,379	167,210
Receipts from Heijō Coal Mine }	133,589	128,054	108,603	105,702	57,000
Receipts from Sale of Articles made by Convicts }	1,432,410	942,087	924,666	957,770	864,269
Receipts from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. . }	187,329	198,638	175,701	169,480	157,806
Receipts from Railways . . . }	3,738,021	3,727,341	3,320,634	2,917,480	2,482,024
Receipts from Lumber Undertaking }	10,177,059	9,649,939	8,224,219	7,334,904	5,907,013
Receipts from Rents }	123,953	145,495	156,713	52,952	70,543
Receipts from Hospitals . . . }	24,864	20,270	14,590	14,080	11,712
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . }	—	—	—	—	230,187
Receipts from Fees }	801,586	622,727	489,638	321,151	373,387
Receipts from State Properties }	38,449	31,678	31,851	28,493	67,454
Receipts from Reimbursement and Forfeits }	91,975	105,649	49,640	31,799	19,762
Receipts from Fines and Confiscations }	30,299	46,976	35,481	5,707	3,360
Sundry Receipts from Custom House }	16,361	17,220	20,711	12,200	9,765
Other Receipts }	60,226	53,597	53,496	50,623	51,326
Extraordinary Revenue	564,276	367,607	298,459	192,329	221,720
Receipts from Sale of Government Real Estate . . . }	19,096,674	21,688,939	24,320,309	26,159,877	24,674,199
Receipts from Public Loans . . }	—	475,280	400,000	—	—
Deficit granted from the Imperial Treasury }	8,634,327	9,440,871	11,414,082	12,596,540	12,324,199
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred }	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	12,350,000	12,350,000
Grand Total	2,462,347	2,772,788	2,506,227	1,213,337	1
Grand Total	58,873,403	59,412,966	54,426,472	52,892,209	48,741,782

TABLE V.—STATISTICS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES.

Year	Civil			Criminal		
	Received		Decided	Criminal Proper		Not Brought to Action
	Received	Decided	Received	Received	Brought to Action	
1910	28,648	14,789	8,174	14,687	6,850	6,395
1911	34,964	18,499	10,867	19,452	9,412	8,177
1912	40,722	21,826	13,695	25,387	12,399	11,353
1913	41,970	23,673	17,294	31,700	15,571	14,488
1914	40,304	23,874	18,130	35,487	16,473	17,327

TABLE VI.—STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

Year	Convicts						Awaiting Trial						Grand Total							
	Japanese		Koreans		Foreigners		Total		Japanese		Koreans					Foreigners		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
1910	512	26	5,701	118	33	—	6,246	144	6,390	111	2	468	25	—	604	27	631	6,850	171	7,021
1911	628	26	7,738	389	105	2	8,471	417	8,888	27	1	562	39	9	598	40	638	9,069	457	9,526
1912	710	25	7,553	368	124	—	8,387	393	8,780	86	3	655	31	9	750	34	784	9,137	427	9,564
1913	754	31	7,759	414	167	2	8,680	447	9,127	73	4	656	20	13	742	24	766	9,422	471	9,893
1914	723	30	7,128	473	195	1	8,046	504	8,550	117	7	721	18	20	858	25	883	8,904	529	9,433
Total.	3,327	138	35,879	1,762	624	5	41,735	—	—	414	17	3,082	133	76	—	—	—	3,702	45,437	—

TABLE VII.—STATISTICS OF GOOD OFFICES
ENTERTAINED AT LAW COURTS.

Year	Received	Decided					Pending
		Settled	Not Settled	Withdrawn	Others	Total	
1910.	1,109	—	—	—	—	1,067	42
1911.	1,097	496	449	101	3	1,049	48
1912.	1,152	415	580	129	15	1,139	13
1913.	552	289	190	49	13	541	11
1914.	517	321	147	36	3	507	10

TABLE VIII.—STATISTICS OF SUSPENSION OF
PENAL EXECUTION.

Year	Koreans	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1910.	—	—	—	102
1911.	—	—	—	172
1912.	215	210	2	427
1913.	450	223	2	675
1914.	370	199	2	571

TABLE IX.—TRADE FOR TEN YEARS.
(1905—1915)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports	Gold and Silver		
					Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
1905	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423	25,055,281	5,515,967	1,151,322	4,364,645
1906	8,902,387	30,291,445	39,193,832	21,389,058	6,057,552	1,329,642	4,727,910
1907	16,973,574	41,387,540	58,361,114	24,413,966	5,547,243	1,992,186	3,555,057
1908	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	26,912,213	5,016,686	3,247,881	1,768,805
1909	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	20,399,882	6,959,349	921,125	6,038,224
1910	19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	19,868,913	9,183,676	1,876,120	7,307,556
1911	18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	35,230,727	12,857,023	4,739,245	8,117,778
1912	20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	49,129,830	10,124,232	1,472,528	8,651,704
1913	30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	40,701,303	10,944,013	202,099	10,741,914
1914	34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	28,842,674	10,824,515	304,198	10,520,317
1915	49,492,325	59,199,357	108,691,682	9,707,032	11,764,164	813,364	10,950,800

TABLE X.—FOREIGN TRADE, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

(1908—1915)

Country	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Percentage							
									1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Japan	Exports . .	10,963,353	12,081,738	15,378,643	13,340,551	15,369,009	25,313,897	28,587,019	77.7	74.4	77.2	70.7	73.2	82.0	83.1	82.6
	Imports . .	24,040,465	21,852,245	25,348,085	34,058,434	40,756,013	40,429,055	39,046,962	58.6	59.6	63.7	63.0	60.8	56.5	61.8	70.2
	{ Total . . .	35,003,818	33,933,983	40,726,728	47,398,985	56,125,022	65,742,952	67,633,981	82,435,931	63.5	64.2	68.2	65.0	63.8	64.2	69.3
China	Exports . .	2,247,458	3,203,461	3,025,836	3,009,012	4,058,164	4,183,561	4,518,021	15.9	19.7	15.2	16.0	19.4	13.5	13.2	11.3
	Imports . .	4,882,246	4,473,209	3,845,274	5,442,443	7,027,454	9,764,567	7,760,901	11.9	12.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	13.6	12.3	13.6
	{ Total . . .	7,129,704	7,676,670	6,871,110	8,451,455	11,085,618	13,948,128	12,278,922	13,621,468	12.9	14.5	11.5	11.6	12.6	13.6	12.6
Asiatic Russia	Exports . .	772,772	784,528	1,155,357	1,510,940	1,245,430	1,010,302	1,109,054	05.5	04.8	05.8	08.0	05.9	03.3	03.2	05.9
	Imports . .	45,234	44,404	17,970	49,368	73,374	63,972	102,545	00.1	00.1	00.0	00.1	00.1	00.1	00.1	00.2
	{ Total . . .	818,006	828,932	1,173,327	1,560,308	1,318,804	1,074,274	1,211,599	3,010,747	01.5	01.6	02.0	02.1	01.5	01.0	01.3
Great Britain	Exports . .	5,746	50,126	24,719	1,217	197,742	234,618	43,240	00.0	00.3	00.1	00.0	01.0	00.8	00.1	—
	Imports . .	6,781,715	6,478,224	6,226,524	7,923,505	9,802,015	7,545,411	5,434,130	16.5	17.7	15.7	14.6	14.7	10.5	08.6	07.2
	{ Total . . .	6,787,461	6,528,350	6,251,243	7,924,722	9,999,757	7,780,029	5,477,370	4,291,697	12.3	12.3	10.5	10.9	11.4	07.6	05.6
United States	Exports . .	45,106	68,978	304,867	953,344	95,552	89,600	92,370	00.3	00.4	01.5	05.1	00.5	00.3	00.3	00.1
	Imports . .	4,194,529	2,396,975	3,204,668	4,260,903	6,459,891	7,849,623	6,127,043	10.3	06.5	08.1	07.9	09.6	11.0	09.7	06.6
	{ Total . . .	4,239,635	2,465,953	3,509,535	5,214,247	6,555,443	7,939,223	6,219,413	3,966,163	07.7	04.7	05.9	07.2	07.4	07.7	•06.4
Other Countries	Exports . .	78,875	60,057	24,421	41,891	19,720	46,966	39,083	00.5	00.4	00.2	20.0	00.0	00.1	00.1	00.1
	Imports . .	1,081,334	1,403,713	1,140,235	2,353,029	2,996,700	5,927,619	4,759,880	02.6	03.9	02.8	4.4	04.3	08.3	07.4	02.2
	{ Total . . .	1,160,209	1,463,770	1,164,656	2,394,920	3,016,420	5,974,585	4,798,963	02.1	02.7	01.9	32.0	03.3	05.9	04.8	01.3
Grand Total	Exports . .	14,113,310	16,248,888	19,913,843	18,856,955	20,985,617	30,878,944	34,388,787	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Imports . .	41,025,523	36,648,770	39,782,756	54,087,852	67,115,447	71,580,247	63,231,461	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	{ Total . . .	55,138,833	52,897,658	59,696,599	72,944,807	88,101,064	102,459,191	97,620,248	108,681,682	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE XI.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED.
(1905—1915)

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels of European Type		Junks		Total		Percentage of Increase
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
1905	5,244	1,883,051	1,122	64,538	3,583	53,035	9,949	2,000,624	100
1906	5,549	2,661,190	969	54,875	3,756	51,444	10,274	2,767,509	138
1907	5,605	2,965,210	1,121	55,015	4,344	68,446	11,070	3,068,671	154
1908	3,750	2,884,457	828	40,421	3,933	55,420	8,511	2,980,298	149
1909	3,803	2,957,085	894	36,203	3,186	40,760	7,883	3,034,048	152
1910	4,169	3,211,350	1,057	43,968	3,099	41,154	8,325	3,296,472	165
1911	4,219	3,464,934	1,793	66,559	3,940	58,524	9,952	3,590,011	179
1912	4,182	3,735,892	1,870	63,058	4,618	89,403	10,670	3,888,353	194
1913	4,187	3,942,119	1,699	59,122	4,094	75,742	9,980	4,076,983	204
1914	4,193	3,910,000	1,821	63,362	3,065	62,279	9,079	4,035,641	202
1915	4,397	3,843,633	1,438	55,058	4,507	73,111	10,342	3,971,802	199

TABLE XII.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

(The Fiscal Years 1907-14.)

Year	Length of Lines open to Traffic (average)	No. of Stations	Rolling Stock			No. of Passengers	Quantity of Goods carried	
			Engines	Passenger Cars	Freight Cars		Parcels (Kin)	Freight (Tons)
	<i>Mile</i>							
1907-8	639.4	101	104	158	955	2,625,772	6,594,395	391,175
1908-9	641.5	101	109	159	1,034	2,172,741	7,884,478	737,693
1909-10	640.6	100	109	159	1,036	1,930,442	8,044,876	712,137
1910-11	656.0	105	115	159	1,186	2,024,490	9,057,591	888,723
1911-12	712.8	121	133	191	1,335	2,429,687	10,326,418	1,063,111
1912-13	804.0	131	138	209	1,445	4,399,022	11,984,452	1,105,362
1913-14	911.1	154	154	268	1,538	4,995,441	13,659,700	1,388,915
1914-15	986.2	158	165	335	1,602	4,768,251	14,547,076	1,386,614

TABLE XIII.—RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

(The Fiscal Years 1907-14.)

Year	Receipts from Traffic				Operating Expenses	Loss (-) or Profit (+)
	Fares	Freight	Miscellaneous Income	Total		
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1907-8	2,298,900	1,166,271	57,550	3,522,721	3,599,709	- 76,988
1908-9	2,594,494	1,795,343	114,360	4,504,197	4,685,776	- 181,579
1909-10	2,302,063	1,842,994	99,147	4,244,204	4,204,206	+ 39,998
1910-11	2,613,452	2,404,879	124,115	5,142,446	4,804,066	+ 338,380
1911-12	3,008,391	2,621,465	128,262	5,758,118	5,124,168	+ 633,950
1912-13	3,820,185	2,816,482	180,596	6,817,263	5,964,395	+ 852,868
1913-14	4,266,852	3,401,900	183,432	7,852,184	6,283,958	+ 1,568,226
1914-15	4,060,962	3,449,599	223,699	7,734,260	6,501,931	+ 1,232,329

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS OF AFFORESTATION.

Year	At State Expense			At Local Government Expense			By Public Schools			On Arbor Day			By Private Corporations and Individuals			Total	
	Area		No. of Trees	Area		No. of Trees	Area		No. of Trees	Area		No. of Trees	Area		No. of Trees	Area	No. of Trees
	Cho	Thousand Trees	876	Cho	Thousand Trees	15	Cho	Thousand Trees	—	Cho	Thousand Trees	—	Cho	Thousand Trees	1,947	Cho	Thousand Trees
1910	531	876	778	5	15	398	—	—	—	—	4,653	—	504	3,481	5,979	1,035	2,823
1911	96	538	1,190	110	398	817	—	—	—	—	10,165	—	7,194	11,417	23,459	3,582	11,425
1912	104	1,015	1,377	249	1,123	938	632	2,465	—	—	12,431	—	11,534	23,091	77,796	7,842	23,170
1913	135	1,460	1,329	251	1,329	938	1,289	2,501	—	—	13,567	—	23,091	77,796	39,399	12,480	40,187
1914	183	1,460	1,329	251	1,329	938	1,289	2,501	—	—	13,567	—	23,091	77,796	39,399	24,764	96,384
1915	183	1,460	1,329	251	1,329	938	1,289	2,501	—	—	13,567	—	23,091	77,796	39,399	20,058	61,382

TABLE XV.—STATISTICS OF PATIENTS TREATED BY GOVERNMENT-GENERAL HOSPITAL AND EIGHTEEN PROVINCIAL CHARITY HOSPITALS (1910-15).

Year	Ordinary Treatment			Dispensary Treatment			Total		
	Actual Number		No. of Visits	Actual Number		No. of Visits	Actual Number		No. of Visits
	Total	No. of Visits	Total	Total	No. of Visits	Total	Total	No. of Visits	Total
1910	25,795	204,586	230,381	17,885	444,818	462,703	43,680	649,404	893,084
1911	54,633	397,265	451,898	85,349	1,121,854	1,207,203	139,982	1,519,119	1,659,101
1912	84,666	591,783	676,449	99,997	1,105,792	1,205,789	184,663	1,697,575	1,882,238
1913	108,077	647,522	755,599	127,541	1,763,126	1,890,667	235,618	2,410,648	2,646,266
1914	126,945	677,293	804,238	122,431	1,844,131	1,966,562	249,376	2,521,424	2,770,800
1915	133,139	750,201	883,340	125,994	2,135,339	2,261,333	259,133	2,885,540	3,144,673

TABLE XVI.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR
KOREANS MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENTS
AND OTHERS.

(At the end of March, each Year.)

Name of School	Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students			No. of Teachers			No. of Classes	
			Male	Female	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total		
Common Schools	1909	Public	90	12,049	546	12,595	100	362	462	332
		Private	44	2,855	—	2,855	5	107	112	—
	1910	Public	101	13,836	1,146	14,982	123	421	544	404
		Private	72	5,011	128	5,139	42	162	205	103
	1911	Public	236	26,224	2,384	28,608	292	791	1,083	756
		Private	74	4,477	260	4,737	67	145	212	173
	1912	Public	341	37,948	3,115	41,063	396	1,076	1,472	1,100
		Private	24	1,774	725	2,499	41	73	114	64
	1913	Public	366	43,447	3,619	47,066	458	1,138	1,596	1,232
		Private	20	1,330	442	1,772	37	60	97	59
	1914	Public	382	47,002	4,183	51,185	519	1,210	1,729	1,343
		Private	20	1,528	306	1,834	27	64	91	62
Higher Common Schools (High School)	1909	Public	2	248	—	248	13	14	27	8
		Private	2	227	—	227	16	11	27	9
	1910	Public	1	58	—	58	3	4	7	2
		Private	2	795	—	795	43	17	60	24
	1911	Public	1	66	—	66	3	6	9	3
		Private	2	777	—	777	47	17	64	22
	1912	Public	1	74	—	74	4	3	7	4
		Private	2	910	—	910	50	16	66	26
	1913	Public	2	166	—	166	7	5	12	6
		Private	2	879	—	879	50	11	61	26
1914	Public	2	200	—	200	8	3	11	6	
	Girls' Higher Common Schools	1910	Public	1	—	175	175	7	5	12
Private			1	—	219	219	7	6	13	7
1911		Public	1	—	126	126	10	3	13	5
		Private	1	—	84	84	5	4	9	5
1912		Public	1	—	116	116	15	5	20	5
		Private	2	—	118	118	11	12	23	9
1913		Public	1	—	147	147	13	5	18	6
		Private	2	—	137	137	14	10	24	9
1914	Public	2	—	159	159	19	7	26	8	
	Private	2	—	140	140	17	8	25	11	
Industrial Schools	1910	Public	4	145	—	145	8	5	13	9
		Private	17	1,073	—	1,073	73	29	102	34
	1911	Public	1	107	—	107	5	2	7	3
		Private	16	1,000	—	1,000	60	25	85	33
	1912	Public	1	132	—	132	6	1	7	3
		Private	16	1,092	—	1,092	72	22	94	34
	1913	Public	1	115	—	115	9	1	10	3
1914	Public	17	1,183	—	1,183	64	18	82	36	
	Private	1	91	—	91	11	1	12	3	
Special School (Law School)	1909	Public	1	138	—	138	10	11	21	4
	1910	Public	1	116	—	116	11	12	23	4
	1911	Public	1	64	—	64	21	2	23	3
	1912	Public	1	67	—	67	15	1	16	3
	1913	Public	1	113	—	113	16	1	17	3
	1914	Public	1	143	—	143	15	1	16	2
Total	1909	Public	100	13,215	708	13,923	152	428	580	376
		Private	48	3,007	—	3,007	20	122	142	—
	1910	Public	126	15,774	1,321	17,095	241	511	748	483
		Private	79	5,319	347	5,666	70	184	254	124
	1911	Public	257	28,158	2,510	30,668	439	842	1,281	822
		Private	77	4,650	344	4,994	80	157	237	184
	1912	Public	361	39,789	3,231	49,023	533	1,124	1,657	1,163
		Private	28	1,980	843	2,823	62	89	151	80
	1913	Public	336	45,562	3,766	49,328	603	1,182	1,791	1,301
		Private	25	1,611	579	2,190	67	76	143	77
	1914	Public	404	49,207	4,342	53,549	667	1,247	1,914	1,416
		Private	25	1,819	446	2,265	63	76	139	82

TABLE XVII.—SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FOR JAPANESE.

(At the end of March, each Year.)

Description	Fiscal Year	No. of Schools	Number of Students			No. of Teachers	No. of Classes
			Male	Female	Total		
Elementary Schools	1909	102	6,712	5,918	12,630	363	321
	1910	128	8,347	7,162	15,509	455	382
	1911	176	10,179	8,919	19,098	578	497
	1912	199	11,630	10,252	21,881	691	584
	1913	250	13,359	11,556	24,915	826	684
	1914	285	15,133	13,046	28,179	952	761
Middle Schools	1909	1	154	—	154	8	3
	1910	1	205	—	205	21	5
	1911	1	346	—	346	28	9
	1912	1	456	—	456	34	12
	1913	2	626	—	626	46	15
	1914	2	735	—	735	46	18
Girls' High Schools	1909	3	—	397	397	37	14
	1910	3	—	515	515	41	17
	1911	3	—	625	625	44	21
	1912	3	—	738	738	48	22
	1913	6	—	916	916	60	28
	1914	6	—	1,017	1,012	53	29
Commercial Schools	1909	2	143	—	143	20	8
	1910	2	170	—	170	16	7
	1911	3	313	—	313	30	13
	1912	4	352	—	352	34	14
	1913	6	380	—	380	44	15
	1914	5	412	—	412	46	14
Other Schools	1909	1	30	—	30	20	1
	1910	6	225	34	259	40	16
	1911	4	233	58	251	35	13
	1912	7	326	102	428	47	24
	1913	9	354	188	542	54	29
	1914	8	228	189	417	50	25
Kindergarten	1909	7	271	244	515	21	13
	1910	9	305	301	606	19	18
	1911	8	304	310	614	17	17
	1912	9	371	306	677	20	19
	1913	11	409	385	794	24	21
	1914	14	413	401	814	27	26
Total	1909	115	7,310	6,559	13,869	469	380
	1910	149	9,252	8,012	17,264	592	446
	1911	195	11,375	9,912	21,287	732	570
	1912	224	13,135	11,398	24,532	874	675
	1913	283	15,128	13,045	28,173	1,054	792
	1914	320	16,921	14,653	31,574	1,174	873

TABLE XVIII.—GENERAL FEATURES OF
AT THE END OF MAY 1

Province	Schools					Total
	Total Number	Kind	Common Grade	Higher Grade	Those maintaining Common and Higher Grade	
Keiki	174	{ General Religious	91 58	10 7	3 5	104 70
North Chūsei . . .	22	{ General Religious	17 3	— —	— 2	17 5
South Chūsei . . .	28	{ General Religious	15 11	— 1	— 1	15 13
North Zenla	27	{ General Religious	17 16	— 1	— 3	7 20
South Zenla	16	{ General Religious	9 3	— —	— 4	9 7
North Keishō	52	{ General Religious	21 27	2 2	— —	23 29
South Keishō	60	{ General Religious	43 10	1 —	1 5	45 15
Kwokai	76	{ General Religious	30 41	— —	1 4	31 45
South Heian	219	{ General Religious	78 77	— 2	3 59	81 138
North Heian	221	{ General Religious	145 36	— 2	— 38	145 76
Kōgen	36	{ General Religious	26 10	— —	— —	26 10
South Kankyō	172	{ General Religious	153 12	— 2	— 5	153 19
North Kankyō	51	{ General Religious	48 1	— —	— 2	48 3
Total	1,154	{ General Religious	683 305	13 17	8 128	704 450

TABLE XVII.—SCHOOLS MAINTAINED FOR JAPANESE.

(At the end of March, each Year.)

Description	Fiscal Year	No. of Schools	Number of Students			No. of Teachers	No. of Classes
			Male	Female	Total		
Elementary Schools	1909	102	6,712	5,918	12,630	363	321
	1910	128	8,347	7,162	15,509	455	382
	1911	176	10,179	8,919	19,098	578	497
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	1913	250	13,359	11,556	24,915	826	684
	1914	285	15,133	13,046	28,179	952	761
Middle Schools	1909	1	154	—	154	8	3
	1910	1	205	—	205	21	5
	1911	1	346	—	346	28	9
	1912	1	456	—	456	34	12
	1913	2	626	—	626	46	15
	1914	2	735	—	735	46	18
Girls' High Schools	1909	3	—	397	397	37	14
	1910	3	—	515	515	41	17
	1911	3	—	625	625	44	21
	1912	3	—	738	738	48	22
	1913	6	—	916	916	60	28
	1914	6	—	1,017	1,012	53	29
Commercial Schools	1909	2	143	—	143	20	8
	1910	2	170	—	170	16	7
	1911	3	313	—	313	30	13
	1912	4	352	—	352	34	14
	1913	6	380	—	380	44	15
	1914	5	412	—	412	46	14
Other Schools	1909	1	30	—	30	20	1
	1910	6	225	34	259	40	16
	1911	4	233	58	291	35	13
	1912	7	326	102	428	47	24
	1913	9	354	188	542	54	29
	1914	8	228	189	417	50	25
Kindergarten	1909	7	271	244	515	21	13
	1910	9	305	301	606	19	18
	1911	8	304	310	614	17	17
	1912	9	371	306	677	20	19
	1913	11	409	385	794	24	21
	1914	14	413	401	814	27	26
Total	1909	115	7,310	6,559	13,869	469	360
	1910	149	9,252	8,012	17,264	592	446
	1911	195	11,375	9,912	21,287	732	570
	1912	224	13,135	11,398	24,532	874	675
	1913	283	15,128	13,045	28,173	1,054	792
	1914	320	16,921	14,653	31,574	1,174	873

TABLE XVIII.—GENERAL FEATURES OF
AT THE END OF MAY 1

Province	Schools					Total
	Total Number	Kind	Common Grade	Higher Grade	Those maintaining Common and Higher Grade	
Keiki	174	{ General	91	10	3	104 {
		{ Religious	58	7	5	70 {
North Chūsei . . .	22	{ General	17	—	—	17 {
		{ Religious	3	—	2	5 {
South Chūsei . . .	28	{ General	15	—	—	15 {
		{ Religious	11	1	1	13 {
North Zenla	27	{ General	17	—	—	7 {
		{ Religious	16	1	3	20 {
South Zenla	16	{ General	9	—	—	9 {
		{ Religious	3	—	4	7 {
North Keishō	52	{ General	21	2	—	23 {
		{ Religious	27	2	—	29 {
South Keishō	60	{ General	43	1	1	45 {
		{ Religious	10	—	5	15 {
Kwokai	76	{ General	30	—	1	31 {
		{ Religious	41	—	4	45 {
South Heian	219	{ General	78	—	3	81 {
		{ Religious	77	2	59	138 {
North Heian	221	{ General	145	—	—	145 {
		{ Religious	36	2	38	76 {
Kōgen	36	{ General	26	—	—	26 {
		{ Religious	10	—	—	10 {
South Kankyō	172	{ General	153	—	—	153 {
		{ Religious	12	2	5	19 {
North Kankyō	51	{ General	48	—	—	48 {
		{ Religious	1	—	2	3 {
Total	1,154	{ General	683	13	8	704 {
		{ Religious	305	17	128	450 {

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